

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY MAY 5, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 9

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law; Commissioner, Commissioner of Schools for Stark, Tuscarawas and Franklin counties, and Secretary of State, State of Ohio, over 40 years; Jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, Smaller.

HARDWARE.

S. OOMRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn, M. & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beeswax, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roads and General Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store C. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B G B

The New... Catalogue...

Is being distributed. We want you to have a copy—will send it free, postpaid, soon as you send a request for it, with your name and address.

Book contains nearly 200 pages—lots of pictures—not a stale, uninteresting page in it—but a clear, concise analysis of how this store sells

Choice Goods For Less Prices
that will interest your pocket-book. 50,000 copies printed—and that they're nearly all asked for already shows that people find it pays to keep in touch with this store's way of merchandising. Send us your name and address now.

Enclose a separate request for samples of nice, new American all wool suitings, 32 and 40 inches wide, **25c yard**

—4000 yards of these—but none too many for the enthusiastic buying there'll be when this money's worth is known of—variety of styles—not a clumsy thread about them—choice neat effects ahead of any we've ever known of being sold at a quarter

A hundred styles choice Madras Ginghams **12½c and 15c**—32 inches wide. Large lines other good and pretty to fine wash goods 8c to 35c it will pay to write and see about.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE

Conjure up all the words in the dictionary and no sentence can be formed that is so particularly appropriate for the young girl about to graduate as the heading of this announcement.

We honor it—we honor the writer who brought it to light.

FOR HER,

And there are a good many of "her" this year, we have some of the prettiest graduating dress fabrics ever graduates, eyes looked upon.

The time is growing apace, and as all our Spring and Summer fabrics are being sold at clearance prices—You will save big money by ordering now.

White Materials.

at these materially reduced prices:

15 Cents a yard for Dot t d Swiss, India Linens, 33 inch Organies, value 18c and 20c a yard

25 Cents a yard for White Mulls, Pin Dot Swiss, Organies, French Nainsooks, value 30c and 35c.

50 Cents a yard for 2 Organies, Façay Figured and Dot Swiss. Mulls and Batistes values 60c and 65c.

You can order these goods just as well through our Mail Order Department as you could buy them personally. May we hear from you

525-527 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

REVOLUTION IS FEARED

The End of the Regency of Spain Believed to Have Begun.

THE MONARCHY ATTACKED.

Deputy Salmeron Makes a Bitter Speech Against the Government—Wanted Information About the Spanish Defeat at Manila—Senor Sagasta's Reply Greeted With Angry Demonstrations—Resolutions Adopted in Honor of Those Killed at Cavite Battle—Rejected Great Britain's Offer to Protect the Chinese in the Philippine Islands.

VIENNA, May 4.—It is believed here that the Spanish dynasty is nearing the end.

LONDON, May 4.—Special dispatch from Brussels says high Spanish diplomat there declares Spain is practically in state of revolution. The end of the regency has begun.

MADRID, May 4.—In the congress a "resolution of homage" in honor of those killed in the naval engagement off Cavite was adopted unanimously.

The message from the queen regent was then adopted, the Republicans, Carlists and Conservatives voting in the negative.

The official account of Captain General Augusti's communication as to the offer of the British consul at Manila to place all Chinese subjects in the Philippines under the protection of the British flag, says:

"Captain General Augusti wires that the British consul called upon him to say that he would take the Chinese subjects in the Philippines under the British flag in order to safeguard their lives and property. The captain general added that a number of rich and influential Chinese at Manila had assured him that they were satisfied with the protection of Spain. Senor Moret, secretary of the colonies, replied to Captain General Augusti, that there was no reason to accept the protectorate which the British consul wished to exercise. The British consul's offer has been communicated to the powers."

The government apparently sees some dead laid machination on the part of Great Britain.

The Spanish government cannot accept the role offered it and rejects the proposition, at the same time informing the powers who are not disposed to allow Great Britain to protect China that they have a squadron in the far east themselves for that purpose.

The floors and galleries of the congress were crowded at the sitting and some lively scenes ensued. Senor Salmeron said that before questioning the government the house ought to pay its tribute of admiration to Spain's heroic sailors at Cavite, adding: "When it has been ascertained how much blood has been shed, and how much money expended, it will be necessary to establish the responsibility, attaching to the crown as well as to the least citizen."

Murmurs of protest followed this remark. The president of the chamber called Senor Salmeron to order, and directed his attention to the article of the constitution declaring the inviolability of the crown. Senor Salmeron continued, demanding information as to the defences in Manila bay and insisting that this was the question which should be discussed. After the government had given its explanations he proceeded to criticise the monarchial government of the last half century, notably that of the restoration, declaring that they were responsible for the present situation.

Senor Salmeron demanded an explanation of the reverse the fleet sustained.

Just at this moment General Weyler entered the chamber and seated himself between the Republican and Carlist groups. Salmeron continued, deplored the unpatriotic attitude of the Conservative, and attributed the country's ills to the "worn out regime under which we live." He concluded: "We expend millions to maintain the monarchy, but have not enough to buy ironclads. Whoever will destroy the existing regime will be a patriot." This declaration was received with loud conservative protests.

Senor Sagasta made a determined reply, which was loudly applauded by a large majority of the chamber. He began by deplored the fact that the Spaniards were not united "in the present circumstances, when the country is involved in a war forced upon it. If it were ever criminal to attack the fatherland, he said, it was surely more so now.

Enlivening the men who had fallen in battle, he declared it imperative that Spaniards should show themselves energetic, and he appealed to all parties to unite. He begged the chamber to adopt the necessary war credit.

"Ask it," he said, "in the name of the soldiers and in the name of the fatherland."

The Republicans and Carlists greeted

Senor Sagasta with angry denunciations, shaking their fists and giving other marks of disapproval, while the Republicans and Monarchs exchanged hot recriminations. But the debate itself fell short of expectations. Senor Sagasta's reserving the desired explanation deprived it of interest.

The proclamation of martial law has caused much dissatisfaction, it being declared unnecessary, unless the government has information of a secret conspiracy.

Sunday's demonstration was trivial, even compared with the trifling disturbances upon the occasion of the proclamation of the Cuban armistice. The newspaper are particularly discontented with the state of affairs existing in the mere mention of military operations is punishable severely.

General Weyler then accuses the Spanish government of weakness, and concludes with making pessimistic predictions regarding the future.

"Old Glory" at Manila.

The American Flag Waves Over the Capital of Spain's Greatest Colony.

SAMPSON'S FLEET HAS LEFT HAVANA.

A Big Naval Battle is Expected to Take Place Off the Coast of Porto Rico—A Mighty Fleet Sail From Cadiz, and Everything is Ready on This Side to Annihilate It—Great Excitement in the City of Madrid, and a Revolution Feared—British Warships at Santiago de Cuba—British Consul Released.

"Old Glory" Waves Over Manila.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A special dispatch to the Journal from Hongkong says that a dispatch boat has just arrived from the Philippines with positive information that Manila had surrendered to Commodore Dewey, and that the United States flag was floating over the capital of Spain's greatest colony. With the destruction of batteries on Corregidor island, the American fleet had only the partially destroyed forts at Cavite to contend with, and they were soon silenced.

A force of marines were landed to preserve order, and the officers of the fleet and the insurgent chiefs are now conferring on the terms of a provisional government.

Sampson's Fleet Has Sailed.

KEY WEST, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—Rear Admiral Sampson's big fleet sailed today, and an important engagement is expected soon. Nothing is known as to its destination, but it is almost certain that it has gone to meet the Spanish fleet off the coast of Porto Rico. The squadron as it left here consisted of the Iowa and Indiana, battleships; the cruisers Cincinnati and Detroit, and the dispatch boat Mayflower. Off the coast of Cuba they will be joined by the monitors Puritan and Amphitrite, after which the sealed orders will be opened. All that Admiral Sampson knew up to the time that he left here was that he was to fill his coal bunkers to their fullest capacity and sail. The smaller vessels of the Atlantic squadron have been left to maintain the blockade of Havana.

Intense Excitement at Madrid.

MADRID, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—The troubles at home are causing the government as much uneasiness as those abroad. The demonstrations last night proved conclusively that revolutionary agents are at work. The streets were paraded by mobs, shouting "Down with the Bourbons!" "Long live Don Carlos!" "Long live Weyler!" and "Long live the Republic!" A crowd of a thousand or more marched to the house of General Weyler and cheered him. He did not appear, and they went to the house of Premier Sagasta, where the ministry was in session, calling upon them to resign. There is a general belief that a cabinet crisis is imminent. The civil governor of the city announced his intention of resigning, saying that he could not maintain order with the forces at his disposal, whereupon martial law was proclaimed and the city turned over to General Daban, who received strict orders from the minister of war to maintain order.

Martial Law in Valencia.

MADRID, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—Martial law has been declared throughout the province of Valencia. Serious disturbances have broken out there, and the government has taken prompt measures to suppress them. A state of siege has been established at Gijou, a fortified seaport on the bay of Biscay. Mobs were pillaging houses and rioting in the streets. It is almost certain that Premier Sagasta and the members of his ministry will tender their resignations to the Queen Regent today.

Navy Officials Very Reticent.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—No news is given out here regarding the movements of Sampson's fleet after leaving Key West. It is believed here that a general bombardment of Havana and other fortified points will come first in order. Information has been received by the administration that the Spanish squadron has left the Cape Verde Islands to join the fleet at Cadiz, and the combined fleet will then sail for America.

Philippine Insurgents Will Co-operate.

HONGKONG, May 4.—The chief of the Philippine insurgents, Aguinaldo, has been in consultation with the United States consul here and says the forces under him, about thirty thousand in number, will co-operate with Commodore Dewey in capturing the city of Manila, and has promised that he will obey all orders issued by the United States commander. Commodore Dewey told Consul Wildman, just before he sailed, that the last thing the Spaniards would do before surrendering would be to cut the cable.

Busy Along the Cuban Coast.

KEY WEST, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—The gunboat Wilmington destroyed the Spanish fort east of Cojima. The Wilmington fired only a few shots, but they completely demolished the fortification. The torpedo boat Ericsson pursued the Spanish army along the beach, on their way from Havana to Matanzas, compelling them to keep well inland.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The President Sends in a Big List.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—The President sent a long list of army appointments to Congress today for confirmation. Among the appointments for major generals were Fitzhugh Lee, Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, J. H. Wilson, of Delaware, Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, all civilians and Joseph C. Breckinridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Copinger, William R. Shafter, William M. Graham, James F. Wade, Henry C. Merritt, promoted from brigadiers.

The following colonels were made brigadiers: Thomas M. Anderson, John S. Poland, Charles E. Compton, Abraham K. Arnold, John C. Bates, Andrew S. Bunt, Simon Snyder, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Royal T. Frank, Jacob F. Kent, Samuel Sumner, Guy V. Henry, Francis T. Guenther, John I. Rodgers, Louis H. Carpenter, Samuel B. McYoung, John M. Bacon, Edward M. Wiliston, Henry W. Layton, George M. Randall, Theodore Schwan, William Ludlow, Adria R. Chaffee, George W. Davis, Alfred E. Bates, Charles Patrick Egan, and many others promoted to colonels and other offices of rank.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—Senators Fairbanks and Turpie and Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, called on the President today. They secured the promise of the appointment of Captain William A. Shunk, of the Eighth cavalry, as inspector general or adjutant general on the staff of some major general. Captain Shunk is now at a Western post.

Senator Sewell did not resign as senator, but got leave of absence to serve as major general. The secretary of the navy sent the House the naval deficiency estimate of twenty one millions dollars.

Colonel Dick succeeded today in having the Ohio regiments mustered in as originally organized.

TO WELCOME WOODFORD.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—Most elaborate preparations are in progress for the reception of United States Minister Woodford, who is expected to arrive here Saturday.

COAL FOR DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—The government has secured the Pacific mail steamship City of Pekin, and she will leave May 15 with coal for Dewey's fleet at Manila.

RIOTS IN MADRID.

MADRID, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—A serious riot has taken place at the Talavera railway. A frenzied mob seized a railway train, burned several cars, and set fire to a number of buildings around the station. Troops were called out to disperse the crowd.

Dewey's Brother.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 4.—[By Associated Press]—Charles Dewey, president of the National Life Insurance Company, and a brother of Commodore Dewey, celebrated his golden wedding yesterday.

An Anniversary Celebration.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation to the Episcopate of the Most Reverend Michael Augustine Corrigan, today, was the occasion of the largest cathedral demonstration since the laying of the corner stone of St. Patrick's cathedral in 1869.

The Dangers of Spring.

Which arise from impurities in the blood and a depletion of this vital fluid may be entirely averted by Hood's Sarsparilla. This great medicine cures all spring humors, boils, eruptions and sores and by enriching and vitalizing the blood, it overcomes that tired feeling and gives vitality and vigor.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

Many People Cannot Drink.

Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

Lot For Sale.

A bargain in real estate may be obtained, located in Green street, one lot removed from Weechter. It is lot No. 1684, and will be sold on easy terms. The title is guaranteed, and anyone desiring a site for a house will find the lot desirable. Inquire at Independent Office.

CONTROL OF WEEDS

An Interesting Article on the Forms, Plagues and Tests.

The "Weeds and their Destruction" impresses me as not judiciously treating the subject. It starts with the assumption that "weeds are the greatest pests on the farm." Consider the effect on agriculture had we no plants to grow but the few we wish to cultivate, as grain or grass. Smaller and larger areas are continually being dropped from tillage, and were we without weeds, these areas would soon be denuded and consigned to poverty and desolation.

I prefer to assume that "every creature of God is good," coupling with it the fact of man's obligation "to dress and to keep" his heritage. The plants of our woods and the natural meadows have their appointed bounds. None are allowed to crowd out others; but when the soil is brought under tillage they disappear. The weeds of our cultivated lands have followed, civilized man around the world, and it were both reverential and philosophic to find in them not enemies, but friends.

I know not from what part of our country the standard is taken for comparing American with European agriculture. Certainly not from the region embracing southeastern Pennsylvania. Here our general crops average twenty bushels of wheat, fifty of corn and one and one-half tons of hay per acre. Favorable conditions extend these figures to forty bushels of wheat, seventy of corn and above two tons of hay. Potatoes and oats are more dependent upon the season. When our field crops fall below the above average, it is seldom referable to weeds. We sometimes see neglected gardens and truck patches, but a corn field choked with weeds is a very rare sight. The prevailing plant to take possession of our unoccupied grounds is the rag-weed—*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*. This is so tenacious that it would completely occupy our plowed land but for after cultivation. The time to destroy it is soon after the seeds have sprouted. A few strokes with a sharp, light harrow effect this, no patented weeder is needed.

The cultivation with various harrows that destroy the weeds is only what is needed to pulverize the soil; but I have sometimes thought the young plants of our hœd crops would fail if sufficient culture did not the coming weeds hurry on our action. Of course this culture to be effective must have the favoring conditions of drying weather. I can well understand that when clouds and rain are continuous at this time of year the destruction of the weed crop must be a failure.

I suppose that nine-tenths of the total crop of weeds that infest our cultivated ground here is rag-weed. We have several others of simultaneous growth, as *chenopodium*, *amarant*, *verbasum*, *datura*, etc., but the timely treatment outlined above suffices for all of them. A few docks, burdock, Canada thistles, horse nettles, etc., require special treatment. And we have the morning-glory, the abutilon and others, that were left to produce seed in neglected ground, require years of care to germinate and destroy the last of the crop of seeds in the soil. Daisies and carrots would thrive here, but they so readily yield to culture that we have only to put the ground in order and seed it well with grass to keep them out of our pasture and hay.—L. Balderston, in Country Gentlemen.

A Popular Flower.

A magnificent new variety of this popular flower and one of the finest hardy plants ever introduced. It is of vigorous growth, erect, graceful habit, with tall stems, covered with innum-



Campanula.

erable bell-shaped flowers of immense size, and of clear porcelain blue. Of the easiest culture and blooms freely all summer. It is well worthy of high praise.

Hens Not Laying.

Winter is a season of the year when hens do not incubate, hence they do not lay eggs. The hen, though domesticated, is not entirely exempt from her natural instincts. She is prompted to begin laying when the conditions for raising her young are most favorable, and if she lay during the winter season it will be due to warmth, systematic management, and an approach to the conditions of spring. If the hens are not now laying they will do so in spring, as soon as the warm days begin, giving good results for their idleness in winter. It may be mentioned, also, that the long rest of winter should prepare them for spring work, and when they begin they should lay persistently. It is in winter, however, when prices are high that eggs are desired, but it is well known that if old hens moult late, or the pullets are not hatched early, they will not lay before winter approaches, and if they do not begin early in winter they do not, as a rule, begin until early in spring.

Whether fertilizing materials are applied broadcast, in the drill or in the hill, they should be well incorporated with the soil before planting by the use of the harrow, plow or hoe. Unfermented manures should not be applied immediately, but either composted or spread over the ground some time before it is to be occupied by the crop, otherwise they may affect the crop disastrously.

THE HEAVIEST RAINS

Extracts from the Bulletin Prepared by the Chief of the Weather Bureau

"Rainfall of the United States" is the title of a bulletin prepared by Alfred J. Henry, under the direction of Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau. The report has this to say concerning cloudbursts:

"The most violent rains, and at the same time those of which least is known, are the so-called cloudbursts of the mountains and arid regions of the West. These storms are not confined to any particular State or region, but may occur in mountainous localities throughout the entire territory bounded by the British possessions on the north, the Mexican border on the south, the foothills of the Rockies on the east, and the Sierras on the west.

"In the true cloudburst the rain seems to pour down rather than fall in drops. It often happens that the downpour occurs over narrow basins or on mountain slopes whose outlets are canons or gorges leading to a valley or plain below. In such cases almost the entire amount of water quickly finds its way into the drainage channel, and as a result a wave of water rushes down the outlet with great velocity, and in sufficient volume to destroy everything in its path. Such a flood wave almost swept away the town of Eureka, Nevada, in 1874, and caused a loss of fifteen lives. A far greater disaster occurred in Bear Creek Canon, Colorado, in July, 1896, when thirty lives were lost, and property valued at more than one hundred thousand dollars was destroyed.

"The amount of rain that falls in one of these torrential downpours has never been ascertained. A cloudburst passed over the edge of the little town of Palmetto, Nevada, in August, 1890. A rain gauge that was not exposed to the full intensity of the storm caught 8.80 inches of water in an hour. In August, 1891, two storms passed over Campo, Cal., within a few minutes of each other. The second storm was a veritable cloudburst. The observer succeeded in measuring the rainfall of the first shower and a portion of the second. Eleven and a half inches were measured within an hour. The rain gauge and support were carried away by the torrent of water, and the full record of the storm was not obtained.

Jews and Jewesses of Salonica.

In the true ghetto, in the noisome heart of the town, where the cobbled streets run slimy and the people chatter with the butchers for the use of the slaughter-house and chicken block, you see the unchanged Jew of the middle ages. Be he bearded grand-sire or tiny boy, he wears a long loose gabardine to his heels, and the fez of his masters. If he is well-to-do, the may be of silk, but it could not more surely be soiled and greasy if the law required it so. With marriage this survivor of the dark ages grows a beard, full and thick and grizzled in the old men, wiry and black and very sparse in the younger heads of families. This is how it is in East Broadway and Chicago and Berlin; but when you look upon the wives and daughters in Salonica's ghetto you see medieval characters who have staid in the east but sent no representatives abroad. These Jewesses love display and court admiration. They are much fairer than the men, milky skinned, with a pale pink flush, as if they were hot-house bred. Their clothes are gay, red, green and blue being their favorite colors and the married women all wear decollete bodices fashioned very low in front, and showing a fancy shirt of embroidery and lace, which either reveals the mould of their forms or makes startling exposures of the forms themselves. Their chests are always quite bare. This in a land where the other women expose nothing but their eyes is all the more astonishing. On their crowns the Jewish matrons wear very showy, often beautiful, head-dresses, composed of a cap of red, green or yellow silk or cloth, that is carried down the back of the head in a bag that envelopes their tresses. Often these bags are finished at the bottom with heavy gold braid—Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine.

Sea shells That Explode.

A contributor to the National Druggist describes the curious phenomena of exploding sea shells. He says: Walking along the beach on Mobile Bay, a young woman, a relative of the writer, picked up a handful of little shells, left by the tide, and among them several snails of small marine "snail," the largest of which was probably a half-inch in diameter, and the smallest some three-eighths of an inch. She dropped them into her pocket, and forgot all about them until several days afterward, when an unpleasant odor attracted her attention to them. On taking them out of her pocket some fell on the floor and in recovering them she placed her foot on one. The act was followed by an explosion, quite sharp, and loud enough to be heard all over the floor on which her room is. Astonished, she concluded to try another, and the same result followed.

The shells were then brought to the writer, who, on examination, found the mouth of each firmly closed by a membrane of greater or less thickness, formed by the drying of the animal slime. This had probably occurred soon after removal from the moisture of the beach, and the little inhabitant of the shell dying, the gases of decomposition had quite filled its internal space. On exerting a little pressure by squeezing the shell between two blocks of wood, quite a loud explosion was produced, the fragments of the shell being thrown several feet. Subsequently, on trying the experiment, out of a dozen shells only two failed to explode.

Oldest House in the United States:

The oldest house in America is in St. Augustine, Fla. In 1564 it was built by the monks of the Order of St. Francis and the whole of the solid structure is composed of coquina, a combination of sea shells and mortar, which is almost totally indestructible. When Francis Drake sacked and burned the town this was the only house left in the trail of destruction. It has been purchased by the well known antiquarian, J. W. Henderson, who will make it his winter residence.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Don't Invite Sickness

Which is better, to thoroughly cleanse and purify the blood just now, or make yourself liable to the many dangerous ailments which are so prevalent during summer? Impurities have been accumulating in the blood all winter, and right now is the time to get rid of them. A thorough course of Swift's Specific is needed to cleanse the blood and purify the system, toning up and strengthening it all over. Those who take this precaution now are comparatively safe all summer; but to neglect it is to invite some form of sickness which is so common during the trying hot season. It is now that a course of Swift's Specific

FOR YOUR SUMMER GO TO PICTUREDOOD MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDES AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes; it only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, it climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$40,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, with rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

A man told his wife she grew more beautiful every day. She kissed him and then destroyed her looking glass with an axe. He inquired the reason. "I hate a liar," she said.—Current Literature.

"I have here," said the caller, "a poem advocating peace." "I suppose," asked the editor, "that you honestly and sincerely desire peace?" "Yes, sir." "Then burn the poem."—Philadelphia North American.

She—Here is such a pretty little story in the paper about how Edison came to marry. He—I wish some of those bright young journalists would explain how I came to marry.—Indianapolis Journal.

"She doesn't make him a very good wife, after all."

"Strange, isn't it!"

"Well, she's a daughter of Eve, you know."

"Ah, another case of mother-in-law."

"Alfonso," said Mrs. Midas, "here is a heading in this paper that says, 'I Had One Wife Too Many.' The rest of the article is torn off. Aow many wives do you think the brute had?" "One, probably," was Midas' prompt reply.—Detroit Free Press.

"I doesn't reckon dat yoh's gwinter git you'all's pay fun dat ar' concern," said the colored porter. "Why not?" asked the collector. "They have some assets." "Yes, sur. Dey has some. But dey isn't equal to dah unreliabilities."—Washington Star.

HIDDEN BEAUTY
is often revealed in the human face by removing skin disease, pimples, ectema, warts or eruptions. To do this quickly and make the skin smooth and healthy use **HEISKELL'S OINTMENT**. It softens and healing. It effects a wonderful change in the complexion, clearing, freshening and beautifying, removing all minor blemishes.

HEISKELL'S SOAP.
It is softening and healing. It effects a wonderful change in the complexion, clearing, freshening and beautifying, removing all minor blemishes.

MRS. M. E. GEIB,
Of Canton, O. Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

March 10, 1898.

THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.
Columbus, O.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES from E. L. Jansen, druggist, Canton, O., and used them for Indigestion and Constipation. I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief. I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES.

Yours truly,
Mrs. M. E. GEIB,
1145 Arch St.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

10 CENTS
In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of



One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD, Ke tuck, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc.

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass Agt., Cincinnati, O.

PAINTING becomes expensive when you use cheap paint. Perhaps you have already learned this—others have. For excellent results in every particular use.

H. W. Johns' ASBESTOS Liquid Paints

Artistic shades producing pleasing effects.

Color Card, Pamphlet, "Exterior Decoration," etc., mailed on request.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE TEAM'S FIRST GAME

Canton and Massillon Meet at Mahaffey Park.

ABUNDANCE OF HITS AND ERRORS.

Although the Goodharts were in wretched condition to go on the Diamond, they nearly defeat the well practiced Canton Lads—Future of the Massillon Team.

The Goodharts were in no condition to play baseball, Sunday, and they knew it, for not a man had had a bat in his hands this season and none had done any field work. But they would go to Mahaffey Park, where the Canton league team, which has been practicing for weeks, was waiting for them. The crowd in attendance was worth about \$130, and was constituted of Massillonites to the extent of one-half. For four innings everybody thought it was Massillon's game, the score being 4 to 1, but when the tables turned it was with a vengeance. The Goodharts surprised themselves by playing phenomenal ball for the first few innings, but their lack of practice in the end defeated them. Still, their fielding was as good as their opponents', only the latter's errors were not quite as costly.

Ray Markel captained the team, and he set the boys an example by knocking out a home run and making a sensational one-hand catch. Bullach distinguished himself by making a long run and getting a fly that would have been worth a score or two if he had not reached it. Stark caught an excellent game. Only three hits were made off Jones, and he had the Canton people at his mercy in the early part of the game. Heyman's arm was not in good condition, although he promptly struck out three men upon taking the box in the sixth inning. The score in detail follows:

	A.B.	R.H.	P.O.	A.E.
Bullach, ss.....	4	2	1	1
Delaney, 2b.....	4	2	1	3
Stark, c.....	4	2	1	6
Markel, 3b.....	5	3	3	1
Heyman, p and rf.....	5	0	1	0
Buhmair, 1b.....	5	0	1	7
Nold, cf.....	5	0	2	2
Gove, lf.....	1	0	0	1
Jones, p and rf.....	4	0	0	1
Totals.....	40	9	27	11
Goodharts:				8
Canton.....	AB. R. H. PO A E			
Middleton, ss.....	5	1	3	1
Anderson, cf.....	4	1	1	0
Drum, rf.....	5	2	0	1
Williams, 2b.....	6	1	1	2
Hammond, 3b.....	5	2	1	1
Quisser, c.....	5	1	1	6
Lyons, 1b.....	4	2	1	0
Inland, lf.....	4	2	4	0
Bell, p.....	4	0	1	5
Totals.....	42	14	11	27
Goodharts:				10
Runs—4 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 9				
Hits—2 0 3 1 1 0 1 2 0 10				
Canton:				
Runs—0 0 1 0 4 1 5 3 0 14				
Hits—0 0 0 8 2 3 0 3 0 11				
Two-base hits—Buhmair, Middleton, Williams, Quisser, Hallam.				
Home run—Markel.				
Stolen bases—Anderson, Quisser.				
First base on balls—Off Heyman 4, off Jones 1, off Bell 3.				
Hit by pitched ball—Anderson, Lyons, Gove.				
Struck out—By Heyman 3, by Bell 6—Quisser, Lyons, Anderson, Markel 2, Jones 2, Heyman 2.				
Wild pitch—Bell 1.				
Innings pitched—By Heyman 3, by Jones 6, by Bell 9.				
Hits—Off Heyman 8 off Jones 3, off Bell 10. Umpire—Humball, of Canton.				

MASILLONIANS WIN PROMOTION

Barry Curley, the youngest man in company L writes to the independent.

CAMP BUSHNELL, COLUMBUS, April 30.—I thought that I would take time to write a few lines to say that the Massillon boys are all in one tent, that our meals are one piece of bread about as thick through as a fence post, one piece of meat that is so fat you can hardly eat it, bread without any butter, potatoes and corn put on top of each other, a cup of coffee that tastes like tar, and one boiled potato with the hide on and no salt. You will see that it is not very pleasant eating, but I guess we will have to be happy just the same. The pay is the same as in camp, \$2 per day. We go out twice a day to drill about four hours. You must be on guard all night—that is, in turn. Our camp is about in the middle of company L: we are the first battalion of the Eighth regiment. We got promoted yesterday from the second. We took the honors at Akron for being the best drilled company. The Massillon boys are Clark, Dulabahn, Tobin, Howald, Leslie, Rennie and myself. Clark says he gets sick when it comes meal time, on account of such good grub. Dulabahn eats and says that these are good meals. Tobin says he is getting so fat that he can hardly stand. Howald has sore feet. Leslie is the crackjack of the regiment. Rennie is the best natural fellow in the company. As for myself, you will not know me when I come back: I will weigh about 200 pounds. There are about 8,000 of us in camp. We had a five-mile march to get to where we are. The other day some of the fellows went into a pie store and took everything in sight. The camp is very orderly: there is nothing to drink within a mile. This soldiering is more work than play, and it is looking more like war every day. HARRY CURLEY

Guide to Washington, D. C.—Seat Free to Teachers and Tourists.

It contains special information about places of interest, also complete and comprehensive map of the National Capital, time of through trains to Washington via Pennsylvania Short Lines, and reduced rates over that route for the National Educational Association meeting in July. Just the thing for teachers and any one going to Washington. Address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A., Cleveland, O., enclosing 2 cent stamp. The Guide is worth much more.

The languor so common at this season is due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures it by enriching the blood.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Final Session of the Bi-County Teachers Association.

The final session of the bi-county teachers' association was held on Saturday afternoon in the high school hall. An excellent paper on "School Rhetoricals" was read by Miss Eudora Kieffer, of Wooster, and was discussed by Messrs. W. A. McBane, of Orrville, A. B. Oberlin and John Ellis, of Massillon, and Prof. Elias Compton, of Wooster. An interesting paper was then read on "The Value of Child Study" by Prof. Compton and discussed by Miss Olive Smith, of Massillon.

The rest of the programme was deferred until the next meeting. The report of the committee on organization was, in substance, as follows: The organization is to be known as the Stark-Wayne Bi-County Teacher's Association. Two meetings will be held each year, in the spring and fall, in the counties alternately. The officers will consist of a president, secretary and four additional members constituting an executive committee; these officers to be evenly distributed between the two counties. Officers elected on Saturday were as follows: President, J. B. Mohler, Orrville; secretary, L. L. Weaver, of Alliance; executive committee, John M. Sarver, of Canton, Wm. Johns, of Massillon, R. A. Leisy, of Marshallville, and Charles Haupert, of Wooster.

NEWS OF LOCAL COURTS.

A Runaway Sent to Louisville by the Mayor.

NEW POLICEMAN GO ON DUTY.

Edward Zellar, Aged Twelve Years, Tells Major Wise a Tale of an Experience with Tramps—Assault and Battery Case—William McKinnon Fails to Appear.

Edward Zellar told Mayor Wise Sunday afternoon, that he was 12 years old and that he had been stolen from home by tramps, who were awaiting at that moment to cut his heart out if he did not return laden with good things to eat and drink. He said he was the nephew of Grant Kellerman, of Mansfield, with whom he lived. The uncle was communicated with, and he instructed the local authorities to send the boy to the orphans' home at Louisville, from which institution he recently ran away. Young Zellar was sent to that place this afternoon. The policemen were notified of what the lad said concerning the tramps, but a thorough search failed to reveal the presence of any in the town.

Mr. Reinhardt Klotz has made affidavit against Owen Lynch, charging assault and battery. The hearing will likely take place before Mayor Wise tomorrow.

The three new policemen went on duty Sunday night. Wittmann was given beat No. 1, which is the square: Wissmar, beat No. 3, the fourth ward; Brownberger, beat No. 5, Smoky Hollow.

William McKinnon, the Mercer county man who took liberties with postal affairs, having escaped from the Canton jail recently, also escaped the hearing he was to have had before United States Commissioner Folger.

THE MAY TERM BEGINS.

Common Pleas Court Judges Resume Work Today.

CANTON, May 2.—The May term of common pleas court began this morning, court being in session in both rooms and Judges McCarty and Taylor presiding. The motion dockets were disposed of then the assignments for the week, including twenty-five cases each, were taken up. Immediately after court opened Judge McCarty appointed Miss Belle Norwood official court stenographer for a term of two years and Fred Marbe as her assistant. The Massillon cases assigned for trial this week are J. H. Hunt vs. Dominick Tyler and others, and Mount's administrator vs. Jacob Geib, treasurer of Stark county.

The grand jury is in session today and will continue until a long list of cases have been investigated. It is understood that Canton saloon keepers are anxiously awaiting developments, as number of indictments are expected for violation of the Sunday closing law.

Inventory, appraisement and sale bill have been filed in the estate of John Gruissi, of Sugar Creek township.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of John Ulerich, of Perry township.

A final account has been filed in the assignment of W. E. Heffner, of Canton.

Private sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Jacob Barr, of Sugar Creek township.

A Cheap Farm and a Good One.

Do you want a good farm where you can work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? If so, write to P. Sid Jones, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R. B. Crawford, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill. Do you want to go down and look at some of the garden spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of every month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare for round trip tickets. Write C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before you go? Then send ten cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmore.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

A WORD WITH HUSBANDS.

Give Your Wife a Little Praise Once In Awhile and See How It Works.

"If husbands only knew, or, if knowing, only cared, how very much their words and manners affect the temperature of the home world, they would never by word or deed leave it enshrouded in gloom," argues Mrs. A. M. Marriott in an article entitled "Praise Your Wife" in Woman's Home Companion. "To most wives the husband is the sun around which every thought revolves. There is scarcely an instant in which his presence is not felt as she goes about her work or even when at rest. If she is preparing the meals, the way John likes this or that or some remark he has made about some article of food is recalled to mind. If she looks about her, she sees his hats and coats hanging on the hooks, and the hats invariably wear the same expression John's face wore when he left in the morning—a jolly, good humored look if he went away pleasant; if angry, a gruff, defiant, attend to your own business air takes the place of the so lately gentle pleasurable shapes in felt and fairly bristle with wrath over some trifle, but still enough to obscure the sun in the little world for many a weary day, perchance, ere it is seemingly forgotten.

"There is no true woman but will repay her husband over and over again for kind, thoughtful treatment. He is ready to call her childish, and she may seem so to him; but one thing is sure—a woman never forgets.

"All little deeds of love or thoughtfulness sown by his hand yield a certain and abundant harvest. She may love her home better than any other spot on earth, yet she sometimes gets weary of the daily routine of never ending duties that fall to her lot that she cannot help an occasional feeling of envy for those who have more time for recreation, for going abroad, for all the little things dear to the heart of every woman, but which the stern hand of duty most effectually debars her from enjoying. Still, for all that, she would not for the whole world exchange places, even if she could, with any other woman, leaving home and John—dear old John—as the price of her freedom from care.

"If your wife has been a faithful and true wife to you, tell her so. Do not think it lowers your manliness any to let her know that she still has a place in your affections. She has toiled early and late for you and your children, through sickness and health, and self denial has grown to be her motto. It takes but little from her loved ones to make her happy, so do not begrudge her a word of praise now and then as her just reward, and of far more value to her starving heart than gold. There are some things which money can never buy, but love levels all obstacles, overcomes all difficulties and immeasurably sweetens life."

The Basis of Credit.

A man's past record, with but few exceptions, should determine the question of his eligibility for credit in the future.

If he has been slow pay in the past, he will probably be slow pay in his next purchases. If he has been prompt and satisfactory, he will likely be the same again. As an instance I might mention a case which recently came under my notice. A trader who had gradually got to be slow and unsatisfactory was compelled to assign. His failure was not due to any misfortune, such as fire or flood, but seemed the natural consequence of his incompetence and lack of management. A wholesale house which had been supplying him lost heavily, but compromised, and as he continued they still sold him, but on 30 days' time. For awhile he promptly attended to his payments, but after a time he got slower and slower, and as he was a liberal buyer and his purchases were allowed to accumulate he soon owed a bill far larger than his means would warrant. As this dragged along for some years a compromise was granted upon this indebtedness also. Still he clung to his old creditor and again ordered goods, promising to send the money within 30 days. But his past record was too much even for so lenient a creditor. He was told plainly that he would get no more goods on credit and that if he ordered anything cash must accompany the order in every case. Now, a man of this stamp is a positive detriment to a man who pays his bills. After thus being refused credit by the old house he will try and get it elsewhere and no doubt will succeed. But if his record is known it should be a final answer to the question of granting him credit.—Hardware.

A Great Polyglot.

Solomon Cassas Malan habitually conversed with his children in Latin, but on his deathbed, when Solomon, his son, began to recite a psalm in the familiar Vulgate of his youth, the dying man, scholar to the last, muttered: "Non ita, non ita! Hebrew!" so the son repeated it in Hebrew.

He could for that matter, just as well have said it in Coptic or Chinese, for to him all tongues came naturally. At 18 he could write in 13 languages, oriental and European, and among his published works we find translations from the Arabic, Persian, Syriac, Ethiopic, Hebrew, Coptic, Armenian, Georgian, Mongol, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Greek, Russian, Welsh and Gothic. He is said to have learned to speak Armenian fluently in a fortnight, and he preached in Georgian to a Georgian congregation in the cathedral of Kutaisi.—Saturday Review.

An Undesirable Dog.

"What do you think of the dog?" asked the owner.

The dog faulder merely glanced at him and then shook his head.

"He might do pretty well in the country somewhere or pretty far out in the suburbs," he said, "but he isn't homely enough to ever bring much of a price among the dog owners of the fashionable world."—Chicago Post.

His Mother (profoundly shocked)—"Johnny! Johnny! You will break my heart! That is the most dreadful language I ever heard a little boy use! Johnny—We're playing street cars, Mamma. I'm the motorman, an' Ben's drivin' a coal wagon an' won't get out of my way."—Chicago Record.

"The next living picture, ladies and gentlemen," chanted the barker, as he drew the curtain, revealing a lady wrapped in thought and looking the other way, "is called 'Retaliation.' So called ladies and gentlemen, on account of the lady's striking back."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Herbert," asked the young wife timidly, "is this the kind of mince pie your mother used to make?" "No, dear," answered the young husband. "My mother never made mince pies. She was a health reform lecturer." And Herbert helped himself to a second cut.—Chicago Tribune.

"Horrified Parent—Marie, your doll rage cover the whole floor. What am I to do? Unconcerned Daughter—Step around them, mamma. Make way for the litter of the noble Marie! Parent (soft voice)—That's what comes of letting her read 'Quo Vadis!'"—Chicago Tribune.

"Don't be afraid," said the owner of the very attenuated daschund. "He won't hurt you." "I can't help being suspicious of him," was the reply. "If he is good-natured, why doesn't he wag his tail when I go to pat his head?" "He will pretty soon. You know it takes thought even some little time to travel."—Washington Star.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"Will you kindly allow me," writes Miss Mary E. Laird, of Jobstown, N. J., to Mrs. Pinkham, "the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Compound? I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and general debility, caused by failing of the womb. It seemed as though my back would never stop aching. I could not sleep. I had dull headaches. I was weary all the time, and life was a burden to me.

I sought the seashore for relief, but all in vain. On my return I resolved to give your medicine a trial. I took two bottles and was cured. I can cheerfully state, if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw the advertisement, and these would be happier homes. I mean to do all I can for you in the future. I have you alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am very grateful."

The Doctor treats no acute disease, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desire to see. In Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be sent to him, others, and a large number to be sent to him for life, have been cured. Many patients have been given up as hopeless cases, but the Doctor has given them hope and a new lease of life. The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, skin, brain and nervous system, cankers, ulcers, tumors, fibroids and polyoid growths, impotency, habitual debauch, hysteria, epilepsy, gout, sciatica, headache, depression of spirits, diseases of children, hereditary diseases, etc. All operations are performed with complete confidence. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

With the exception of Dr. Kutchin, who is stopping at a place, crowds gather to see him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he uses his

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammarin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898.

Now it is Admiral Sampson's turn to show what the Atlantic squadron can do.

Spain may have no definite information as to the whereabouts of her Atlantic squadron, but she knows where the fleet sent against Commodore Dewey is.

The rejoicing of crowds in Madrid, on Sunday, over "Spain's great naval victory," must have been somewhat tempered with wonder that so many Spanish warships were lost in the conflict.

After the battle of Bull Run the Pennsylvania reserves remained in camp almost a year getting into shape for further action. No well equipped army can be prepared for the serious business of war in a week or a month.

In these stirring war times but little interest is manifested in the industries of the country outside of those engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. However, the news that the Schenectady locomotive works have orders for twelve first-class locomotives for use on roads being built in Japan, and the Baldwin shops are working day and night on an order for fifteen, to go to Egypt, is interesting, at least, as evidence of the superiority of American machinery over that of other countries.

There is no indication that the government has abandoned its intention of occupying a Cuban port with a military force of 5,000 men. Preparations for the departure of the expedition this week have not been discontinued, and within a few days the proposed base of supplies will probably be strongly established somewhere on the Cuban coast. It is altogether likely also that within the same short time the armies of the insurgents will be provided with a better equipment of arms and ammunition than they have possessed since the breaking out of war on the island.

Although the recent American victory off the Philippine islands is considered by many as pointing to a speedy termination of hostilities, President McKinley does not put any faith in this view. He believes that Havana must be taken before success can come to the land and naval forces of the United States in their efforts to drive Spain from Cuba. From the stubborn resistance made by the Spanish fleet off Manila it is plain to be seen that the enemy will not succumb without fighting bitterly, and it is altogether likely that desperate battles will occur on land and sea before it will be necessary to consider terms of peace.

One by one our ships arrive safely in port. For days the nation feared the great steamship Paris would fall into Spain's hands, but she landed her valuable cargo of war material, and is rapidly being transformed into an armed cruiser. The cruiser Topeka, for whose safety much anxiety was felt, is having the guns she brought over in her hold mounted, and in a short time will take her place among the fighting ships. Lastly comes the news that the great battleship Oregon and her consort, the gunboat Marietta, have rounded the cape, passed the terrible torpedo boat which has been lying in wait for them, and are now steaming for Cuba to join the blockading squadron.

The result of the recent bribery investigation is summed up by State Senator Garfield, son of the late President Garfield, in his minority report, in which he says: "It will be seen by a careful review of all the testimony that there is absolutely no credible or competent testimony upon which to substantiate or confirm any portion of the charge that Senator Hanna either directly or indirectly sought to obtain the vote of John C. Otis by the offer of any sum of money. On the other hand, the testimony bears the supposition that there was a scheme carefully prepared and executed by the opponents of Mr. Hanna to secure his defeat by making this charge of bribery during the last days of the senatorial contest. A close analysis of the facts presented established this supposition most clearly."

There is reason to believe that the decisive victory of the American fleet over the Spaniards at Manila may result in a cessation of hostilities. The superiority of the ships of the United States was clearly demonstrated in the battle on the Pacific, and should the squadrons on the Atlantic meet there is no reason to doubt but that the outcome would be same. Spanish people have been led to believe that their navy was invincible, and in their wrath and bitterness over this crushing defeat internal dissensions may ensue. A continuation of the war may end in the loss to Spain of her Asiatic possessions, as well as Cuba—which is a foregone conclusion. By relinquishing

her hold on Cuba now she may retain the Philippines, but if the war continues a year she will lose both. Should these matters be presented to Spain by the powers, it is thought not unlikely that she would consider her honor satisfied by the one conflict, and accept the good offices of the powers to bring about peace.

As a result of the methods employed for raising the volunteer army there seems to be a good deal of unpleasantness in store for the army administration. The New York Sun points out the fact that the recruiting officers appointed from the regular army to visit the states and receive recruits were instructed to "muster in" the men.

They were not instructed to "enlist" them. The result is that troops are being accepted at recruiting stations in whole companies without requiring a separate enlistment of each recruit, as has been required heretofore in all cases, except when the militia was called as an organization into service which it could constitutionally render to the national government. The statement is made on the best legal authority in the army that troops thus "mustered in" instead of "enlisted" cannot legally draw pay from the government. Having been simply mustered in by groups and not as individuals required to sign a contract with the government, they will not be United States troops at all in any legal sense.

It is quite likely that the troops thus raised will be treated in every way as if they had been enlisted in the regular manner, until some legal objection is met in providing for their payment.

There appears to be no reason aside from speculation to indicate that the Spanish fleet is not on its way to Porto Rico or to the North Atlantic coast of the United States. Several naval experts have drawn conclusions from the desperation with which the enemy fought in the Manila harbor battle, that the Cape Verde squadron will not hesitate to take great chances of defeat in going direct to the West Indies. These officers are familiar with the Spanish character, and they maintain that the commander of the squadron will follow the example set by the Philippine admiral. Added to this, officers and men of the Spanish navy have instructions never to surrender to the Americans, and there is undoubtedly a disposition among the sea forces of the enemy to go down with their ships rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the United States. With these facts in view it does not appear to be among improbabilities that the four armored cruisers and three destroyers composing the principal Spanish fleet may make an assault on the squadron of the Cuban coast, or appear before some city on the Atlantic coast and proceed to bombard it.

While there is very little doubt but that the enemy would ultimately meet with as severe a defeat as that sustained last Sunday, we have no reason to be troubled Spanish courage, to which is now added the strength of desperation.

SPANISH CUBAN FINANCES.

The separate public debt of Spain, according to an article in the current number of the Review of Reviews, amounts to \$500,000,000. This would appear not to include the debt which the Spaniards have fastened upon Cuba, and which must now amount to at least \$400,000,000, and the interest upon which is paid out of the revenues collected in Cuba. "This vast debt," continues the article, "settled upon the impoverished island represents nothing whatever except the expenses incurred by the Spaniards themselves in fighting the Cubans. A great part of it undoubtedly represents money stolen by Spain's corrupt civil and military establishments. Now, if Cuba should succeed in winning her independence, it was obvious that she would give herself no concern whatever with any part of Spain's indebtedness, none of which had ever been incurred by authority of the Cuban people, and none of which had ever been expended for their benefit—while on the contrary a great part of it had been expended in diabolical war against them.

Not only was there involved in the question of Spain's continued sovereignty in Cuba the \$400,000,000 of the so-called Cuban indebtedness, but there was further involved, undoubtedly, the total bankruptcy of Spain. That is to say, the value of the \$1,500,000,000 of indebtedness issued directly in the name of the Madrid government, of which something like a thousand millions was in the form of the permanent consolidated 4 per cent. debt, was in dire peril. The prospect of war with the United States, to be followed by Cuban freedom, had been causing the steady decline of the Spanish consolidated 4s in the money markets of Europe.

PLANS OF THE STRATEGY BOARD.

The navy department has made plans to meet whatever emergency is likely to present itself during the present week, and the strategists of the United States service are satisfied that they will be able to place the formidable squadrons of the government that no apprehension need be felt as to the result of any movement on the enemy's part. The magnificent battleship Oregon, and the gunboat Marietta, have won their race against time and have reached Rio de Janeiro, a point well out of reach of the torpedo boat that was looking for them, and it is extremely probable that they will be joined there by the Brook-

lyn, the Massachusetts and the Texas, which, with the Oregon, would probably be able to whip the enemy's forces without any great difficulty.

Porto Rico, still held by the Spanish military forces, is of great value to Spain as a base of naval supplies, and it is quite probable that the squadron which left St. Vincent is bound there. San Juan, the Porto Rican capital and principal port, is the only place in the West Indies suitable as a supply and operating base left open to the enemy. In attempting to reach it the Spanish squadron would be obliged to encounter Admiral Sampson's ships and a great battle would be fought which might end the war, and would mean the certain vanquishing of the Spanish in her attempt to regain Cuba if her squadron was defeated.

Another contingency for which preparations have been made by the navy department is that the squadron from St. Vincent may attempt to bombard cities on the Atlantic coast, in which case Admiral Sampson's six ironclads will be ready to proceed immediately to any point where they may be needed. Meantime the blockade will be maintained by the cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats now off the northern coast of Cuba.

MR. TAYLER'S SPEECH.

An Eloquent Address in Support of the War Revenue Measure.

Congressman R. W. Tayler's speech in the House on the raising of war revenue exhibited anew his fine qualities of statesmanship and the ability to present his views with force and eloquence. The speech appears in full in the Congressional Record. Mr. Tayler said in part: "Mr. Chairman, I have distinguished amid the somewhat partisan declarations that we have heard on both sides of the house a certain note of patriotism which I think it is wise to consider. I do not think the body of the American people are caring very much what we say here. The body of the American people are only anxious that we act, and they are not especially anxious as to the manner in which we raise the revenue necessary to carry on this great war. As I understand it, the consideration of this bill presents a question at once partisan and patriotic. We confront our common enemy with a common country, united in purpose and animated with a singular unanimity. The defense of our flag is the defense of our honor, and in that inspiring effort there is no partisan politics.

"If the Democratic party were now in power, we might expect measures looking to the free coinage of silver and the issue of an irredeemable paper currency. The Republican party is pledged to oppose any such legislation, and surely it cannot be expected to yield up its position now.

"If the bill makes no provision for an income tax, it as truly does not declare against such a tax, and entirely apart from the question of the rightfulness of such a tax, its passage now, with its cumbersome machinery and the attitude of the supreme court, makes it, as an emergency method, exceedingly undesirable and unhappy.

"This measure is presented by a great committee; it expresses their matured judgment. If I were framing it, I would change it in many particulars; but considering as it does, and recognizing the need for action, prompt and effective, I cheerfully support it."

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Massillon Loan and Building Company Elects Officers.

The tenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon Loan and Building Company was held on Tuesday evening. G. L. Albrecht, J. C. Haring and Z. T. Baltzly were elected directors for terms of three years each, to serve with C. A. Gates, L. A. Koons, C. E. Oberlin, C. O. Heggen, S. Burd and W. F. Ricks, whose terms have not yet expired. The directors organized with G. L. Albrecht, president; J. C. Haring, vice president; C. G. King, secretary; H. C. Diehenn, treasurer, and R. H. Day, attorney. The report of Secretary King will be published in detail in this paper in a few days. It will show the affairs of the company to be in excellent condition, the last six months particularly giving evidence of a substantial gain. The dividend declared is six per cent.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D., "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up saying that I could only live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined that if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Regular price 50c and \$1.00 guaranteed or price refunded.

The Sure LaGripe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters are the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, only 50c per bottle.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

Councilmen Smoke it and Bury the Hatchet.

MR. KOUTH WINS A POINT.

Mayor Wise's Police Appointments Reconsidered to the Satisfaction of the Opposing Faction—A Chance to Vote All They Desired. Now Happiness is Restored.

The city council met in regular session Monday night, Messrs. Kramer, Kouth, Jacoby, Smith, Johns, Haag and Lewis being present and President Reay presiding. The lobby was thronged, but the vociferous declarations of the last meeting were missing, although Mayor Wise's police appointments were re-considered and confirmed separately. Mr. Kouth objected to that part of the minutes of the previous meeting relative to the confirmation of the police appointments, claiming the vote had not been cast as the law provides, and the objection was sustained by adopting Mr. Smith's motion.

The engineer reported \$31.25 due Young and Franz for two hundred and fifty feet of excavating in Wissmar street and \$360 due Henry Weible for similar work on West Tremont street. Mr. Kramer's motion to accept was agreed to.

Mr. Kouth presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "There having been no confirmation by this council of the appointment to the respective offices of police, heretofore made by the mayor, as required by Section 1711, that section requiring the vote for every office in confirmation by us and the record of the same as have we voted, I, therefore, move that the same be reconsidered." The motion to confirm the appointments, made by Mr. Johns one week ago, was then amended to provide for the confirmation by separate ballot and the original motion adopted. There were no dissenting votes against Messrs. Seaman, Brownberger, Erie and McGuire, but Messrs. Haag, Kouth and Smith voted against Julius Wittmann, Haag and Smith against Ernest Wissmar and Haag and Smith against Turenne Getz. The appointments remain unchanged. At the last meeting the appointments were confirmed collectively, in spite of the demands of Messrs. Kouth and Smith for permission to vote for and against certain persons, which was contrary to provisions of the ordinance book. Mr. Kouth was determined to have his rights, and unless the appointments were reconsidered last night he was prepared to resort to law.

A communication from the sewer commission, recommending the construction of a storm water sewer from Erie street at Edwin, under the canal to the river; also the amendment to rule 5, section 201, of the revised ordinances, compelling each residence to have separate sewer connections, except where the commission designates, was accepted.

The prison and police committee submitted a proposition whereby the owners of the rooms occupied by the mayor agree to make repairs aggregating \$200, providing the city agrees to lease the rooms for six years, keep up repairs and pay \$225 rent per year, an increase of \$63. The proposition was referred back to the committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The fire committee was given further time to consider the recommendation of a fourth man for the central department.

Mr. Jacoby's resolution rejecting bids for curbing on Richville avenue and several other streets, and authorizing Clerk Haring to advertise for others, was adopted. Also Mr. Smith's resolution instructing the engineer to report a grade on Andrew and Elizabeth streets from Center to Front.

Mr. Kramer's motion instructing the engineer to communicate with the state board of public works with regard to the proposed sewer under the canal, was agreed to.

The mayor's request for a new docket was granted, and on Mr. Johns's motion the matter of amending Section 201, as recommended by the sewer commission, was referred to the sewer committee.

A resolution by Mr. Jacoby, instructing the clerk to notify the Pennsylvania Company to repair the East street crossing and sidewalk, was adopted and the council adjourned.

Letters from Farmers

In South and North Dakota, relating to their own personal experience in those states, have been published in pamphlet form by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and as these letters are extremely interesting and the pamphlet is finely illustrated, one copy will be sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent postage stamp. Apply to William Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, 230 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

COOK BOOK FREE

Our book of 400 selected receipts by practical housekeepers, for practical housekeepers, will be mailed to anyone on receipt of stamp and address.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co.
33 Fulton St., New York.

ED. RUCH DECLARED INNOCENT. The Case is Dismissed at the Cost of the Plaintiff.

The many friends of Ed Ruch, arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by his former employer, J. S. Coxey, will be pleased to learn that the case was dismissed, at the cost of the plaintiff. Prior to the trial Mr. Ruch said it was only a misunderstanding, and that he would have no trouble in proving his innocence of any wrong-doing. When the case came up before Justice of the Peace Caimelat, of Canton, only two witnesses testified in behalf of the state, Mr. Coxey and William Feller, an expert bookkeeper, and on their evidence, or total lack of evidence, the defendant was acquitted. Mr. Ruch offered no testimony whatever.

IS IT THE FT. WAYNE?

Some Railway Company is Surveying West of Town.

THE COMMUNITY MUCH EXCITED.

CLOSE MOUTHED CIVIL ENGINEERS ARRIVE IN WEST LEBANON AND MAKE A MYSTERIOUS SURVEY—NORTH LAWRENCE MAN MARRIES AN ACTRESS—NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

WEST LEBANON, May 3.—There is considerable excitement in these parts because of a mysterious corps of civil engineers that has been making a survey in this vicinity for several days. That it is for a railroad there is no doubt, and there are many who believe that it is for the Pennsylvania Company. It is said that the beginning of the survey is between Wooster and Loudonville, and that it connects with the P. F. W. & C. tracks. The engineers were eight in number, and while in this place stayed at the hotel of Obadiah Morgan. They left town this morning. Not a word was said as to where they were going, but their baggage is checked to Waynesburg. During their stay here many citizens attempted to draw them out, but no one succeeded. They talked freely enough until their mission to this neighborhood was brought up. Then they answered inquiries in monosyllables or not at all, and seized their first opportunity for making an escape.

The presence of these men has caused some uneasiness among those interested in Mr. Camp's railroad, which is now half completed. If it really is the Pennsylvania Company that is behind the movement, its purpose in building this line must be the same as Mr. Camp's—the tapping of the coal fields of western Stark county and eastern Wayne county, and the Camp people are doubtful whether two such railroads can prosper. They feel that the weaker must eventually give way to the stronger, and they await developments with great apprehension.

ANXIOUS FOR THE NEWS.

BEECH GROVE, May 3.—The Klingelsmith store is crowded almost every night with farmers and other residents of this vicinity who gather there to receive the latest war news. THE INDEPENDENT is the only daily newspaper that comes to this place, and its half dozen or more columns of Associated Press matter are devoured with intense eagerness.

COURTSHIP OF A WEEK.

NORTH LAWRENCE, May 3.—William Johnson, one of the proprietors of the opera house, saw Miss Lillian Parker, a member of the Billie Travers Comedy Company, do a song and dance just a week ago, and he straightway fell in love with her. They were married yesterday. The ceremony took place in Canton, immediately after they secured the license. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson returned to North Lawrence last night, coming by the way of East Greenville. The comedy company was unable to give a show last night on account of the absence of Mrs. Johnson.

GREENVILLE ITEMS.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Dr. Rusbam spent Sunday with friends in Zoor.

George Wade and Samuel Graber went to Chicago Monday.

Mrs. James Hoy and son left for Jacksonville, Fla., this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wolsperger are visiting friends in Cleveland.

The Glee Club, of Wooster university, will give a concert in the Armory, May 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schuckers, of North Lawrence, were in Massillon on Sunday.

Mrs. Daniel Kitchen and Miss Mary McCullough are the guests of Cleveland relatives.

A Farmers' telephone, No. 184, has been placed in the machine works of J. L. Smith.

Mrs. A. Clark Lackey, of Cambridge, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George B. Egger.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Yost was christened on Sunday at St. Mary's church.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Wendling have moved from Cleveland, occupying their former home in Park street.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and Master Wm. Gibson, of Pittsburgh, are guests of the Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Roberts.

The old battle flag of the Seventh Ohio regiment is in possession of Fredrick Brockway, of Youngstown.

The minor heirs of George Sonnhalter, of West Bookfield, have been granted a pension of fourteen dollars a month.

Mrs. S. Byron Smith and son Ralph, of Alliance, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Milo Alden, in West Main street.

A special constable, whose duty will consist in guarding the Morgan Engineering Works, has been sworn in at Alliance.

William Young, of Oakland, Cal., brother of Miss Flora Young, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Charlotte Stelling, in Hill street.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Jon Austin and Miss Anna Gleitsman, which will take place in St. Paul's church on Thursday.

Thomas Williams, of LaViers, Mo., arrived in the city last evening, to be the guest of his nieces, the Misses Polly and Edith Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Clark and Mrs. Norman White and son, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, left on Sunday for Brookline, Mass.

Dr. George B. Smith, of Massillon, former pastor of the First M. E. church of this place, will preach in the church next Sunday morning and evening.—Aliance Review

The rainfall for April as reported by Superintendent Inman, of the Massillon Water Supply Company, was 2.17 inches. The fall for the same month last year was 3.56 inches.

Commander T. P. Wood, of the Petrel, a fourth class vessel which participated in the naval engagement off Manila, on Saturday, is the eldest son of the late John Wood, of Mansfield Ohio.

The Rev. L. W. Lane, D. D., pastor of the First M. E. church in Alliance, will preach next Sunday in the First M. E. church of this city. Dr. Lane is an able platform speaker and a most excellent preacher.

Cloyd Brown, of Massillon, and Miss Minnie Drahan, of Canton, were quietly married Tuesday night at the U. B. parsonage, the Rev. M. Phillips officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will reside in Akron street.

Solomon Bonivitz, aged 88 years, for over fifty years an attorney at the Wayne county bar, died at Wooster on Monday. He was one of the first to engage in the pension business and made the claim that he secured more pensions than any man in Ohio.

William Morgan, president of the Massillon district branch of the United Mine Workers of America, and Miss Rachel Evans, daughter of Benjamin Evans, of East Greenville, were married in this city, Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will reside at East Greenville.

Georgiana, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Urwin, who reside in East Oak street, mistook the contents of a lye-can for something eatable, the other evening. The acid burned the child's mouth so badly that a physician had to be called for her relief.

The demand for ice is daily increasing. L. P. Schimke, manager for the Artificial Ice Company, last night ordered that the factory should be worked night and day. Mr. Schimke wants to be prepared for the hot days, when the demand is greater than the plant's capacity.

Goodhart Oertel, who has just returned from a trip over government lands in northern and western states, failed to find a single claim that was worth the trouble. The country has been badly misrepresented, he says. Mr. Oertel now has some thought of going to California.

Members of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association will be glad to hear that the president, Mrs. C. McC. Everhard, has received a check for \$400 from Mrs. Edward Kachler for the benefit of the association. It is scarcely necessary to say that the gift has been most gratefully accepted.

Mrs. Henry Myers and Mrs. W. A. Eberly have gone to Massillon to attend the wedding of Emanuel Buchman and Miss Stella Maxheimer, a daughter of Frank Maxheimer, formerly of Wooster. On Thursday several loads of relatives, (the Millers), will leave to attend the marriage.—Wooster Republican.

A large number of the friends of Miss Anna Nankaville and Mr. and Mrs. George Crutten gathered at the Pennsylvania station, this afternoon, to say their farewells and to wish them God-

speed on their long journey to Sussex county, England. Mr. and Mrs. Crutten will not return to America.

Miss Anna Malzahn and Oscar Kratzsch, both of this city, were quietly married at St. Paul's parsonage at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating. After the ceremony the young people were driven to their own new home in Vanderbilt avenue, West Side, where everything had been arranged for immediate housekeeping.

William Bantz, the West Side livery man, has purchased the building on West Tremont street which was at one time a foundry and later headquarters of Stroh & McIntosh, and the work of converting it into a first class livery stable will be commenced at once. The building will not be ready for occupancy for some weeks yet, for extensive improvements are to be made.

The opening of Meyer's lake has been arranged to take place this week. The lake grounds have been fenced in, with the exception of the picnic grounds north of the car station, which are under lease to the Canton street railway company, and various improvements are to be made. The lake will be managed by James Cavanaugh, who has had charge of the resort for several years.

The River Side school observed Arbor day last Monday. The scholars, teacher J. S. Spidle and two of the directors, D. M. Kerstetter and Philip Wolf, planted a number of nice maple trees in their beautiful school grounds. The school will close on the 25th inst., and part of the programme will be appropriate exercises on Arbor day. The school is progressing nicely under the care of their efficient teacher, Mr. W. S. Spidle.

J. C. Sear, who has had charge of the local office of the Prudential Insurance Company for three years, left Monday for Lima, where he will open up new territory for that company. His successor in this city is A. W. Beeler, of Canton. Mr. Sear has built up the Prudential's Stark county business greatly in the last few years, and by his promotion the company seeks to show its appreciation. Mrs. Sear will not go to Lima immediately.

M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, left for Indianapolis, which is now the headquarters of that organization, this morning. Mr. Ratchford has been in the city since Friday, the longest time he has spent in Massillon in several months. That will be a year of peace in the mining regions. Mr. Ratchford is positive, for he is sure the miners will strictly adhere to the Chicago agreement, and he also has great faith in the operators.

The weekly crop bulletin of the United States weather bureau says that in a few localities the cool and frosty nights during the middle of last week retarded the growth of vegetation to some extent, but that as a rule all crops are in a good condition. Wheat is showing well where there is a good set; "spot" is reported in some places. Gardens are doing well. Grasses and clover are doing nicely, and the bloom of apples, pears, peaches and cherries is very abundant, with good prospects.

Stephen Williams, able seaman, late bowman of the sailing vessel Pericles, plying between Hongkong and Macao, and who was the shipmate of Jesse Coxey the year he sailed before the masts of the William Mudgett, has become a citizen of Stark county. He was induced to give up his exciting life on the stormy deep by Mr. Coxey, who has made him custodian of the picks and shovels at the quarry of his father. Mr. Williams is trying hard to be happy, but there are times when he sadly sighs for the rocking deck and experiences an almost uncontrollable impulse to again seek his home among the spars and riggings.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MARY ANN JOHNSON.

Miss Mary Ann Johnson, daughter of Sarah and the late David Johnson, died on Saturday, April 30th, at midnight, after seven weeks of intense suffering. The funeral will take place from the Johnson residence on North street at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Rev. J. F. Clokey officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George B. Smith. The pall-bearers will be W. F. Ricka, Dr. A. P. L. Pease, James H. Hunt, E. B. Bayliss, W. B. Humberger and J. W. McClymonds.

Miss Johnson was born in Tuscarawas county, four miles from Canal Dover, in February, 1838. At the age of nineteen she became a member of the family of the late Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Steese, whose niece she was and by whom she was always regarded as a daughter. An invalid for the past seven years, Miss Johnson was well known only to old friends and family connections, but by these she is remembered as one whose patience, cheerfulness and kindness of heart were unfailing, and whose life was spent in unselfish devotion to those about her. She was a sister of Charles Johnson, Miss Helen Johnson and Mrs. Charles Jarvis, of Massillon, Sylvester Johnson, of Herman, Minnesota, and Benjamin Johnson, of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

MRS. CATHARINE DOTY.

The funeral of Mrs. Catharine Doty, the wife of Henry Doty, whose death occurred at 12:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, will take place from St. Joseph's Church at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mrs. Doty was 62 years of age. The cause of death was heart trouble, her last illness having been six months in duration. Mrs. Doty was born in Ireland, coming to this country about forty years ago. Her marriage to Mr. Doty took place at Louisville, Ky., in 1868, the same year in which they came to Massillon, where she had resided ever since. The Doty residence is at 111 West Tremont street.

Seekers after gold are often disappointed. Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

MINES AND MINING.

Operators and Employees Fail to Come to an Agreement.

SINKERS' SCALE STILL UNSETLED.

The Demand of the Miners' Officials for an Advance of 17.85 Per Cent. for Sinkers Refused—Meeting at Woodland—Secretary Williams Gets an Appointment.

The scale of wages to be paid sinkers is as far from being settled now as ever. The conference of miners and operators held in this city yesterday failed to accomplish anything. The demand of the miners was for an advance of 17.85 per cent., which they claim is in proportion with the increase in the mining rate. The operators offered an advance of seven and one-half cents a day, making the wages of the sinkers \$2 a day. The miners' representatives were willing to compromise, after a long discussion, on \$2.15 a day. Even this proposition was not received with favor by the operators, and the meeting closed with the matter unsettled.

These men have refused to accept their pay for a month. Yesterday's meeting was to have decided what should be done. The instructions of the officials of the union, however, were not to accept less than \$2.15 per day. It is a rule in mining districts that the wages of sinkers should be twenty-five cents a day more for eight hours' work than those of the day men employed in the mine for nine hours. This is because the work is harder and must be carried on under greater difficulties. Previous to the first of April day men were paid \$1.67½ a day, and sinkers \$1.92½ a day. The day men's wages have now been advanced to \$1.75 a day. The operators offer the sinkers \$2. They refuse because they say the working hours of the day men have been reduced, while those of the sinkers remain the same.

MINER GETS AN APPOINTMENT.

John Williams, secretary of the Massillon district branch of the United Mine Workers of America, has been appointed to a clerkship in the office of John P. Jones, recently made labor commissioner.

This will necessitate Mr. Williams's removal to Columbus in about ten days and his resignation from office in the organization.

WOODLAND MINERS MEET.

The men employed at the Minglewood mine are holding a meeting, this afternoon, for the purpose of discussing matters relative to machine and pick mining.

The Woodland is the only mine in the district where machines are in use. Officers of the U. M. W. of A. are present at the meeting.

A BACKWARD SPRING.

Bring Blood Diseases, Nervous Derangement and Chronic Catarrh.

Never was there a greater demand for spring medicines—something to cleanse the blood, strengthen the nerves, or regulate the digestion. Is there any medicine so good for these purposes as Pe-ru-na? Thousands of doctors, druggists and tens of thousands of people of all classes and vocations have long ago decided this question—that Pe-ru-na has no equal in these cases. Poor shrunkens dyspepsia becomes strong, vigorous and hearty after a few bottles of it. People who are bloated, pimpled and sal-low and sluggish never fail to find a course of Pe-ru-na to clear the skin, invigorate the system and enrich the blood. Chronic catarrh in all phases and stages, cases that have defied the best of treatment for many years, take a few bottles of Pe-ru-na to their entire relief. Nervousness, debility, weaknesses of both sexes, sleeplessness, despondency, hypochondria, all these disappear when Pe-ru-na is used according to directions.

One of the most instructive books on chronic catarrh ever furnished free is being sent by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O. This book is very instructively illustrated with expensive drawings, and will be sent free to any address.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To New Orleans, La.—May 6, 7 and 8, account meeting B. P. O. Elks. Return limit fifteen days.

To Warsaw, Ind. (Winona Lake)—May 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, good returning until June 3, account Presbyterian General Assembly.

To Dayton, O.—May 23 and 24, from points in Ohio only, account Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge of Ohio, good to return until May 26.

To Columbus, O.—May 24 and 25, account State Conventions of People's Party, Liberal Party and Silver Republicans, from Ohio points only. Return limit May 26.

To Naperville, Ill. (Burlington Park near Chicago)—May 23, 24, 27 and 28, for German Baptist Annual Meeting; good returning until June 24, with privilege to extend limit until June 30.

Special Sunday Excursion to Columbus, via Pennsylvania Lines.

May 8th, next Sunday, \$1.50 round trip excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus from Massillon, via Pennsylvania Lines, special train leaving at 7:30 a. m., central time; returning leave Columbus 6:30 p. m. All day to see the capital city. Ohio national guard are camped at Columbus.

Seekers after gold are often disappointed. Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

STAND TOGETHER

Action Taken by the State Guard to Go as at Present.

THE CAVALRY CALLED UPON.

All State Organizations Ordered by the Governor to Report at Camp Bushnell at Once—The Work of Making Examinations Progressing—Ex-Governor Campbell to Be a Brigadier General Likely to Take the Militia as Now Organized—An Ohio Town Jubilant.

COLUMBUS, May 1.—Governor Bushnell has issued an order that cavalry organizations accepted by the state report at once at Camp Bushnell. It is believed they will all report by tomorrow.

The first will be Troop A of Cleveland,

which has been organized for years and is a well-drilled body. Other troops will be from Dayton, the Barge troop from this city and the troop organized by Colonel Curry at Marysville. These four troops will make up the First battalion of the squadron, and will be the crack cavalry boys from Ohio. The other four troops will make up the Second battalion.

The work of making physical examinations is progressing. The surgeons of the camp passed satisfactorily. The officers come next. Nearly 300 more new uniforms were distributed.

The national guard of the state will not be mustered into service except as a whole. The men of the different commands in camp, both officers and privates, absolutely decline to enter the volunteer service except in the present form of the organizations. Action to this effect has been taken by practically every command in camp. The Second brigade officers recently sent Lieutenant Colonel Dick to Washington as their representative in the matter. It is said that a private telegram from Colonel Dick stated that he believed the matter would be arranged all right.

It is learned on excellent authority that president McKinley has tendered to ex-Governor James E. Campbell one of the brigadier generalships which will fall to Ohio. It is also believed that the recommendations of Governor Bushnell will not be seriously considered.

CELEBRATED THE VICTORY.

An Ohio Town Named After Commodore Dewey Jubilant.

FINDLAY, May 4.—Probably the most jubilant people in the United States are the citizens of the little town of Deweyville, situated 15 miles northwest of here. This town was located by and named after Commodore Dewey, when he was a young man and was interested in the organization of the United States navy.

Colonel Dewey's victory at the Battle of Manila has been a source of great pride to the town. The name of Dewey has been changed to Deweyville, and the town is now known as Deweyville.

The people have been in a constant state of jubilation since Monday, and raised an immense flagpole with an American flag and the commodore's pennant, the whole surrounding country participating.

MARRIED BEFORE HE ENLISTED.

WARREN, O., May 4.—The marriage of Lieutenant Edward Matthias of the Ohio national guard company of Van Wert, just previous to his departure for camp, was made public. The bride is Mary Crouch, a teacher in the Warren schools. The couple met at Ada at college.

THEIR GRAND RECORD.

Three Regiments of Pennsylvania Militia Enlist to a Man.

MOUNT GRETNNA, Pa., May 4.—The soldiers of Western Pennsylvania who comprise the Second brigade of the state national guard were given their opportunity to enroll themselves in the volunteer service of the United States and the response to the call was at once remarkable and inspiring. Three regiments and the light battery to a man said they would follow the fortunes of the flag as volunteers and not one regimental or company officer in the entire brigade made a negative answer to Inspector General Morell's question as to whether they desired a commission.

The banner regiments were the Sixteenth, General Wiley's old command, and the Fifteenth and Eighteenth.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

TESTS OF PEAS.

Some of the Newer Varieties Reported Up—
on—The Abundance Pea.

Newcomers in peas were tried last year on its own grounds by The Rural New Yorker, which now makes a report upon them. There was introduced last year the pea 1897, or Prosperity, and this year a pea is offered as Gradus, which is thought by some to be the same. Concerning 1897 The New Yorker says:

By whatever name it may be called, it, in our opinion, combines more nearly all the desirable qualities of the wrinkled peas with the earliness of the first earlies of any variety at present in the market. The claims made for the 1897 were essentially these: "The vines grow 2½ feet high; the foliage large and vigorous. The pods are as large as those of Telephone, produced in great abundance and well filled with from six to eight peas of the best quality and of the largest size. These peas are ready for the table but three days later than the best of the first earlies." Our seeds were planted April 5, or four days after the Surprise, Nott's Excelsior and Triple X. June 12 the vines were nearly three feet high, leaves large and of a light green color, stems of medium size. At this time the pods averaged 8½ inches long and nearly an inch broad. The pods were nearly straight, holding an average of six large seeds. The vines were very productive.

The first picking was June 14 as against Surprise June 7, which were planted four days earlier, showing the 1897 to be but three days later. The vines were later noted as "yellowish green, very productive." Eaten June 14, they were judged to be "best" in quality, sweet and tender—the color, when cooked, being of a lively, bright green. From this trial the 1897 is two days earlier than Nott's Excelsior. Later, pods grow to a larger size—perhaps half an inch. Prosperity, 1897 and Gradus, assuming that they are the same, originated with Thomas Laxton of England. It has been tried for four years in this country. Mr. Burpee, who has tried the Gradus pea, says this of it: It is the earliest large podded pea in cultivation, while the peas are of most superior quality, both in size and delicate flavor.

On the Abundance pea the report is: Planted April 1; first picking, June 21; vines branching, extra vigorous, 1½ to 2 feet high; large leaves, very productive; pods often in pairs, 3 inches long, five to eight seeds crowded in the pod. This was first tried at the Rural grounds during the season of 1884. We regarded it then very close to the Yorkshire Hero. The seed was sown then April 7, and the first picking was June 25. The vines grew to 1½ to 2 feet in height, often 20 pods to a vine; pods small, borne in pairs; seeds large, averaging five to a pod. Fifty pods weighed 7¾ ounces, contained 252 seeds which weighed 4½ ounces. The Abundance of today is much like the Abundance of 14 years ago.

Concerning Millet.

The value of millet lies mainly in the fact that it can be sown late in the season and will mature quickly and furnish a large quantity of fodder. If somewhat late in the season it is found that the meadows are not going to give enough returns to pay for cutting them, the land may be plowed and sown to millet. It must not be sown until danger from frost is passed. Where corn can be grown it will produce a larger quantity of valuable material per acre than will millet, but where for any reason it becomes necessary to make use of some catch crop to increase the fodder production then millet may be used to advantage. If properly grown and properly fed, it will produce no injurious results. It has been strongly condemned by some, who say it will kill animals and is not fit for food. There is no doubt that many animals have been killed by feeding millet. The fault, however, was not so much with the millet as with the feeder.

The first care must be taken in growing the millet. Select a warm, porous, fertile soil. Sandy or sandy loam soils where sufficiently fertile give the best results. Prepare the land well, and if the soil is a clay, see that it is thoroughly pulverized. Sow the seed after frosts are over, harrow in lightly and roll. The common millet and Hungarian grass require about one-half bushel of seed per acre. German millet three pecks per acre. It should be sown alone and will thoroughly occupy the soil if it succeeds.

Millet is a very exhaustive crop to the soil. It is a gross feeder and draws heavily on the available plant food of the soil. It is frequently used, especially German millet, where it is desired to smother out some foul weed which has fixed itself in the land. As a soiling crop to cut and feed green, millet possesses considerable value. For it should be cut when the seed is yet soft, for if permitted to ripen the quantity of wood fiber is increased, and the danger to animals feeding on it is also greater. Millet hay is best used as a part feed in combination with other fodders—Country Gentleman.

Bees and Peaches.

The Florida experiment station isolated two peach trees, exposing one to a colony of bees during flowering time and preventing all access by bees to the other. Both trees set their fruit properly, but the one to which bees had no access dropped its fruit when the stone was forming, while the other retained and matured it. Score another one for the bees.—American Bee Journal.

ALFALFA GROWING.

When and How Much to Sow—When to Cut for Seed and For Hay.

It is well enough to sow red clover while there is yet frost in the ground and before spring is more than a promise, but alfalfa seed should be deferred until warmer weather. Nothing is gained by sowing earlier than the middle of April, and there is seldom loss through waiting until May. Light frosts do not kill the young plants, but they so retard their growth that later sown plants often make the best showing by June 1.

Fall seeding is being advocated and is proving fully as successful as spring sowing. Sow from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, ground being in good condition same as for spring seeding. In addition to the foregoing the following recommendations are made in an article contributed to The Kansas Farmer:

Liberality in the use of seed is advisable. It is very difficult to reseed thin patches, and the best plan is to guard against having those thin patches by heavy seeding. The rule is to sow 20 pounds of seed per acre, but this will bear some modification. On bottom land, if the soil is in good condition and you intend to roll well after seeding, 15 pounds per acre will be ample to produce a thick stand. If the soil is not in the best condition for the germination of the seed, proportionately more will be required. On upland 20 pounds of seed per acre is the minimum amount to be recommended, and if the ground is not in good condition it will be economy to sow 25 pounds.

The seed may be sown either broadcast or with a drill, but whichever method is selected care should be taken that the seed is well covered. Common grass seeds need but the slightest covering, but alfalfa, like all leguminous plants, does better with moderately deep seeding. An inch is none too deep. After seeding, the ground should be run over with a roller, to pack the earth firmly about the seed and insure its early germination and rapid growth.

Alfalfa should be cut earlier in its stage of growth than other grasses. When in half blossom is the best time to cut—a little older is better than too young. When in full bloom, it is not too late. Early cut hay is much the best for cattle and horses. It is shown by feeding trials. Do not cut too much at once, for if you allow a ram to come on your hay after it is cut it will not be worth more than one-half for feed.

A method which is much practiced is to rake the alfalfa while it is still quite green into windrows. Alfalfa may be cured with entire success in the windrow, but it is important when cured in this way that there be ample facilities for putting it into stack rapidly when ready; otherwise it will become too dry and much of it will be lost in the handling, especially when it has to be carried from the field on wagons.

The second crop is ordinarily best for seed and is harvested when all the seed pods turn a dark brown. Cut with a self rake reaper, if possible, and handle with a barley fork or a push rake that will carry the bundles without dragging. Thrash with common clover huller or threshing machine in the field. Avoid stacking if possible, as stacks take rain easily, which is liable to cause the seed to turn dark in color, but it does not hurt the germ of the seed by so doing.

Preserving Prairie Grasses.

In an address on the importance of native grasses and their preservation, reported by the Kansas Farmer, Professor George L. Clother prescribes one course, which, however, is limited in its application to smooth land. This is to change pasture into meadow every eight or ten years and let it remain meadow four or five years. Prairie grass, when used for meadow a number of years, grows thicker on the ground and more productive. This can be accounted for by the fact that meadows are not trampled by stock and the foliage has ample time to store away sufficient nourishment in the underground parts each year before the crop is harvested. The mowing machine is uniform in its work, cutting the tender and the tough sorts alike, while, on the other hand, stock usually pick certain choice localities upon which they eat the grass out, and at the same time allow the poor sorts to grow up undisturbed in bunches over the field. The most perfect method of preservation advocated is what is termed rotative pasturing. This is grazing a part of the land with the whole herd for a part of the season and then allowing this to rest while the other part is grazed. This can be accomplished by dividing the pasture into two fields of equal size.

Things That Are Told.

It is claimed that in some sections in California, where San Jose scale has existed longest, it is on the decrease, easily combated and attracts little attention.

In South Dakota the cost of transportation of sugar beets and pulp has led to the suggestion of "diffusions stations" with pipe lines to the manufacturers.

"The cow for Minnesota and Dakota is the general purpose cow," according to Lieutenant Governor Gibbs of the former state.

The creamery enterprise appears to be booming in the great northwest. Two hundred and ninety-eight creameries are reported as recently started.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles Fruit World predicts the shipping of a large number of Mexican oranges to the United States and a formidable rivalry of the California and Florida industries.

About 20,000,000 acres of Kansas land are covered with prairie grasses exclusively, according to good authority.

An interesting item of the agricultural appropriation bill is the appropriation of \$10,000 for the collection and publication of information on the subject of irrigation.

THE BEST SEED CORN.

One Cause of Poor Quality in Seed Corn. Selecting Seed from the Bin.

That the success or failure of the corn crop is every year much more largely dependent on the seed planted than on any other one factor is affirmed by The American Cultivator, which expresses the following opinions in regard to the best seed corn:

Last year was not reckoned a good one for corn over a large part of the country. It has been found that in every year of general corn failure is apt to be followed by a second year of at least partial failure on account of the poor quality of seed corn, which the deficient crop always produces.

The Flint varieties of corn ripen earlier, and as the grains are also much smaller, they can dry out thoroughly before freezing weather sets in.

Where Deut corn is grown in the east farmers understand that its large ears and thick cob take a long time to dry out, so they give it extra care, and this corn here with such treatment is as sure to grow as any. We grew a western Dent corn several years in a northern state, and never found a season when any of it failed to grow.

The best time to cut corn for seed is as soon after all its grain has glazed as possible. All that the root will give to the stalk or grain has then been stored in one or the other. If cut from the root, the stalk will furnish the starch to the ear quite as well as if it still was on the root, and there is no danger that an early frost will injure the leaves and stalks, and thereby injure the grain.

After a few days standing on the stalk in stocks the ears may be stripped off and hung up by the husks to dry. The warmer the air up to 120 degrees that these partly husked ears are exposed to the better and quicker the seed grain will dry out. There is nothing better than fruit evaporators for this purpose, run at a temperature of 100 to 120 degrees and exposed to a free current of air.

So far as possible seed corn should be used which has been subjected to some of this treatment. Avoid corn that was left in the field until winter, and there exposed to much cold and wet. If you are obliged to take seed corn from a bin, take some part where it has been driest, and where the ears have not been exposed to rains or to be covered by snows. Even if well dried out, seed corn when exposed to wet will absorb enough to injure the seed if severe freezing comes afterward.

The second crop is ordinarily best for seed and is harvested when all the seed pods turn a dark brown. Cut with a self rake reaper, if possible, and handle with a barley fork or a push rake that will carry the bundles without dragging. Thrash with common clover huller or threshing machine in the field.

Avoid stacking if possible, as stacks take rain easily, which is liable to cause the seed to turn dark in color, but it does not hurt the germ of the seed by so doing.

Trees for the Highways.

What varieties of trees are most suitable for American highways. E. P. Powell differs here from many planters by urging the claims of the linden above that of the elm. He says in Farm and Fireside: Wherever the linden thrives I would plant it because it is a thoroughly healthy tree, a superb bee feeder, most beautiful in blossom, superb in shade, and it is not likely to be cut down by those who will sacrifice a tree for a few cords of wood. In many sections the elm has a claim hardly surpassed by any. It is hardy, endures neglect and spreads its shade over a vast space. Probably the oaks deserve to be ranked next to these, while the ash and the hickory come close after. Of course, the hard maple should stand in high favor, if it can be grown successfully.

The use of nut trees and fruit trees can be commended for very many localities. I can point you to towns where the sweet cherries and apples grow with abundant crops along the highway, and the bulk of the fruit does not always fall to the tramp or traveler. The street must be considered as a whole. The planting should go with the improvement of the roadbed and drainage. Where the stock law is thoroughly enforced it is not necessary to adhere to the old custom of formal rows of trees. The rule should be to plant our lawn down to the driveway with trees and shrubbery, so that a parklike aspect may be presented throughout the whole country.

A New Idea.

"Grant that nursery trees are cheaper and better than home grown, are they always true to name? What greater misfortune than to plant and give ten years' care to a tree only to find it fruit different from what you intended? Why not send the nurseryman scions or what you want and know what you are planting? Let him send you the trees, grown from your own varieties. If they cost more, they will be cheaper in the end." This idea of a Rural New Yorker correspondent deserves consideration.

News and Notes.

"European methods of pruning grapevines—keeping them short and the stock a mere stump—are not adapted to our freer growing varieties," says a writer in Country Gentleman.

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The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH.

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acute pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief!

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrhal remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of the taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

BAR-BEN

IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES!

BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of well-being and increased vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit.

BAR-BEN is the result of over 20 years of research in the treatment of the nervous system.

It is purely an animal product.

It extr. etc. contains no poison substances, and is prepared in sugar-coated tablets, 100 to 120 to a box. It is sold at drug stores, a 50-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment.

BAR-BEN is a pro. pt. absolute and permanent specific, producing a salve with the properties of the bark of the mulberry tree.

It is a potent medicine.

Buy a box of **BAR-BEN**, send us for a 10-cent box with special instructions to suit your case.

Dr. Barnum and Benson,
Suite 603 Public Sq., Cleveland, O.
In case of getting the genuine
BAR-BEN,
A 10-cent box for 10 cents.

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schucker, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill and Chas. W. Cupples, 158 West Tremont street, Massillon.

No More Dread of the Dental Chair!

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES,

Gold Crowns and Painless Fillings,

And in fact all kinds of Dental Work done absolutely painless. Give us a call and get our Price for teeth of all kinds, as you will find we do not charge no more than half what the local dentists have been charging you, and use nothing but 22 karat gold for crowns.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co.

DAILY STEAMERS BETWEEN

Buffalo and Cleveland,

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ALSO DAILY BETWEEN

CLEVELAND, LORAIN,

PUT-IN-BAY AND TOLEDO.

Elegant fast Side Wheel Steamers

"City of Erie," (building) will go into com-

mission about June 15th,

"City of Buffalo" (new)

"State of Ohio,"

"State of New York,"

will, with the opening of navigation, about April 1st, form a daily line between the above points.

Tickets sold to all points East and West at lowest rates

Send 4 cents in stamps for handsome illustrated pamphlet.

Time Table and further information can be obtained by addressing

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent,

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A GREAT NAVAL VICTORY

Commodore Dewey's Squadron Has
a Battle With the Spanish
Fleet at Manila.

MANY SHIPS DESTROYED.

The United States Fleet Likely to Make
Another Attack Soon.

SPANISH LOSS WAS VERY HEAVY.

Dewey's Squadron Retired to the West
Side of the Island and Landed There.
Three American Ships Forced Their Way
Clear In the Inner Harbor—No Details
Obtainable, as They Must All Come

From Spanish Sources—They Now Admit It Was a Defeat—Their Flagship
and Two Others Supposed to Have
Burned—Some of Them Were Sunk to
Keep From Falling In the Hands of
American Fleet—Great Bravery Shown
by Our Officers and Men—Much Ex-

citement in Washington Over the
News—Believed Further Particulars
Will Only Increase Our Victory—It Is
Regarded as Likely to End the War
Soon—The Spanish Had Several Officers
Killed—The List of Vessels That Com-

posed Both Fleets.

HONGKONG, May 2.—A special to the Pittsburgh Post says: Commander Dewey of the United States Asiatic squadron arrived off Manila, capital of the Philippine islands, Saturday night after dark, and, forcing passage early Sunday morning, he took up positions and opened up a strong fire on Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

The forts from shore answered with their batteries, while outside the bay the Spanish fleet stole up on the attacking force and opened fire.

There was a terrific interchange of shots, but it soon became evident that the Spanish admiral, Montojo, was coping with a superior enemy, and the Americans' well-directed shots soon began to tell on his ships and men.

The Spaniards seemed paralyzed with excitement and fear, their projectiles fell wide of the mark, there was confusion on board, orders were misunderstood and at every point there was half-hearted work.

When the American vessels sighted Manila the command was given, "strip for action." No excitement, no confusion. Coolly and carefully the final preparations were made. As the ports of Manila and Cavite hove into sight the guns of the two advance cruisers were trained on the battery of Manila and fired an 8-inch projectile each. The first two shots fell short of the mark. Not so, however, the next two. The American gunners' aim sent them with unerring accuracy against the works, and there was a crumbling of old stones and mortar and a great cloud of dust.

The shore batteries returned the fire, but their aim was inaccurate, and their projectiles simply whizzed through the rigging.

In the meantime the rear vessels of the squadron were made the target of the guns of the Spanish squadron which, hitherto in hiding, had sailed into sight around the upper end of the bay.

Commander Dewey, standing on the bridge of his flagship, the Olympia, directed his first efforts to the Spanish flagship, the Reina Maria Christina, carrying the Spanish Admiral Montojo. He opened a withering fire upon her. His six-inch and eight-inch guns did the most awful work. His rapid fire guns describing a semi-circle crashed through the Christina's rigging and swept the Spaniards completely off their feet; finally a great shell was hurled against the ironclad, which landed squarely on the deck, scattering death on every hand. Suddenly a great tongue of flame burst out of the Christina's vitals; her commander, Captain Codaiso, already lay stretched upon the deck a corpse. Admiral Montojo, seeing all hope gone, and desiring to escape the captain's fate, hurriedly gave orders to quit the ship, and boarding his launch, he transferred his flag to the Isle de Cuba, while the Christina was left to her fate.

The Spanish squadron now withdrew, and Commander Dewey, though not suffering serious damage to his ships, had a number of wounded men whom he desired to land on the west side of the bay. While he was trying to effect a landing the Spanish fleet, which had apparently withdrawn, again moved up and opened fire. Catching Commander Dewey unawares, their first shots caused loss of life and some injury to the Americans.

But Dewey's recovery was instant. A broadside was now poured into Montojo's fleet, the rapid fire guns fairly swept everything within range. Another shell and the Don Juan de Austria's commander fell mortally wounded, while with a thunderous roar his vessel was blown into the air.

Meantime the batteries of Cavite were not silent. They poured a steady storm of shot and shell into the attacking fleet. Some fell wide, some struck.

The battle now became a desperate one. The Spanish vessels Mividana and Ullote received a broadside, and were so badly damaged they withdrew.

Flames burst out of the Spanish cruiser Castilla, and the other ships withdrew from the battle, but not until

a number of the smaller ones were sunk rather than fall into the enemy's hands.

No news of a definite character is given concerning the loss sustained by Admiral Dewey's squadron, and it is scarcely likely, in the opinion of experts of the navy, that authentic information will be received until Admiral Dewey has opportunity to communicate officially with the department. It is regarded as probable that immediately after the engagements Admiral Dewey sent the revenue cutter McCulloch back to Hongkong with dispatches and that the first information from him will come from that point.

So far as can be learned none of the American vessels were sunk, and they are all able to proceed.

LONDON, May 2.—While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave unclear the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage.

All news thus far comes from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town he will be in an awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and to re-fit.

Probably, therefore, the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco. The entrance to Manila bay was heavily mined with torpedoes.

Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor. According to private advices received from Madrid the United States cruisers Olympia and Raleigh and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor.

No dispatches give details as to the vessels actually engaged on either side. It appears to be incorrect that the American ships finally anchored behind the merchantmen on the east side of the bay. It should be the west side.

In the dispatches from Madrid the statement was made that Admiral Dewey effected a landing on the west side of Manila bay for the men of his fleet who were wounded in the engagements. It was suggested in official circles that this landing had a two-fold purpose.

It was not only that the wounded might have better care than they could receive on shipboard in the face of other probable engagements.

Velasco, 1,152 tons; built 1859; speed, 15 knots; battery, three 5.9-inch Armstrong rifles, 2.7-inch Howitzers and two machine guns.

Castilla, 3,342 tons; built 1851; battery, 5.9-inch Krupp rifles, two 4.7-inch, two 3.3-inch, two 2.5-inch rapid fire and two machine guns.

General Lezo and El Cano, gun ves-

sels, 524 tons; built 1855; speed, 11.5 knots.

Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon are both small gunboats. They are of 1,050 tons displacement and carry four 4.7-inch Howitzers, two small guns and two machine guns.

Isla de Mindarao, Campana trans-at-

lantica de Cadiz, armed as cruiser.

length, 376.5; beam, 42.8; gross tons, 4,195; speed, 13.5.

ing the disparity in the naval forces. The Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage to its foe before itself being destroyed. Its failure to do so was explicable only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans.

An opinion freely expressed here by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Admiral Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war, without further naval battles of importance.

The following are the two fleets engaged:

The United States ships—Olympia, first-class protected cruiser; 3,800 tons; speed, 21 knots; battery, four 8-inch rifles, ten 3-inch rapid fire guns, 14 6-pounds, six 1-pounds and four machine guns.

Baltimore, second rate; 4,600 tons; speed, 20.6 knots; battery, four 8-inch, six 6-inch rifles, four 6-pounder rapid fire, two 3-pounds, two 1-pounds, two 1.8-inch, two 1.4-inch and two machine guns.

Raleigh, second class; speed, 19 knots; battery, one 6-inch and ten 5-inch rapid fire rifles, eight 6-pounds, four 1-pounds and two machine guns.

Concord, third rate; 1,760; speed, 17 knots; battery, six 6-inch, two 6-pounder rapid fire, two 3-pounds, one 1-pounder and four machine guns.

Petrel, fourth rate; 390 tons; speed, 13 knots; battery, four 6-inch guns, two 3-pounds rapid fire, one 1-pounder and four machine guns.

McCulloch, revenue cutter.

Nanshan, collier.

Zafiro, supply vessel.

The Spanish ships—Reina Maria Christina, 3,620 tons; built 1886; speed, 17 knots; battery, six 6.2-inch Howitzer guns, two 2.7-inch and three 2.2-inch rapid fire rifles, six 1.4-inch and two machine guns.

Castilla, 3,342 tons; built 1851; battery, 5.9-inch Krupp rifles, two 4.7-inch, two 3.3-inch, two 2.5-inch rapid fire and two machine guns.

Velasco, 1,152 tons; battery, three 5.9-inch Armstrong rifles, 2.7-inch Howitzers and two machine guns.

Don Antonio de Ulloa and Don Juan de Austria, each 1,130 tons; speed, 14 knots; battery, 4.7-inch Howitzers, 3.2-inch rapid fire, two 1.5-inch and two machine guns.

General Lezo and El Cano, gun ves-

sels, 524 tons; built 1855; speed, 11.5 knots.

Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon are both small gunboats. They are of 1,050 tons displacement and carry four 4.7-inch Howitzers, two small guns and two machine guns.

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length, 376.5; beam, 42.8; gross tons, 4,195; speed, 13.5.

WEIGHT FOR ENLISTMENT.

Instructions Issued by the War Department for Recruiting.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The instructions issued by the war department to govern recruiting in the regular army in time of war give the weight required for men enlisting for various branches of the service.

For the infantry and artillery branch the height must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches and weight not less than 120 pounds and not more than 190 pounds.

For the cavalry branch the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches and not more than 5 feet 10 inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed for the cavalry, but the chest measures must be satisfactory.

CONSUL FOX ARRIVES HOME.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Charles Fox, former United States vice consul at Santiago de Cuba, has arrived at his home in this city. He came on the British steamer Cabral, which sailed on April 23, the day war was declared with Spain. When the news was received that war had been declared all the vessels in the harbor were notified to leave by 6 p.m. and any that remained after that time were liable to have their stores of provisions confiscated by the Spanish authorities.

Ordinarily Washington is the quietest of cities on Sunday, but as bulletin after bulletin was posted in front of the newspaper offices, each successive one conveying information more gratifying than its predecessor, the crowds in the streets became uproarious. Good as well as bad news spread rapidly, and by 10 o'clock the streets were crowded with people, all discussing the one exciting topic of the hour. Hundreds gathered in front of the bulletin boards and every scintilla of news—and it was all glorious—was received with enthusiastic cheer.

While victory had been expected, the news of it—coming as it did from Spanish sources—gave vent to the patriotism of the people which has been pent up for days. It was spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling that scarcely knew bounds. Admiral Dewey's name was on every lip and his praises were sung in the rejoicings of the people.

Thus far no official advices have been received by the government, but dispatches were transmitted to the president and officials of the administration as rapidly as they were received. The president, in company with several of his advisers, read the bulletins in the library of the White House. The news was evidently of the most gratifying character to him, but no statement could be obtained at the executive mansion concerning the battle or its possible consequences.

Officials of the navy department were reticent in discussing the conflict, in the absence of official information, but they made no pretense of concealing their great gratification. Secretary Long declined to comment upon the subject, but it was evident that he felt relieved. It has been known for days at the navy department that a conflict at Manila was inevitable, and while no great fear of the result was expressed, there was yet a deep concern in the heart of every official.

The absence of any statement of specific injury to the American vessels in the Madrid advices was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury, and this was especially pleasing to the naval students of the news. Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but it was commented upon as indicating clearly that Admiral Dewey and his associate officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight.

Whitney Reaches Gomez.

TAMPA, Fla., May 2.—Lieutenant Whitney, carrying instructions from Washington to General Gomez, has reached his destination. Lieutenant Rowan is carrying instructions to Garcia.

Will Call an Extra Session.

CHESTER, Vt., May 2.—Governor Grout has called an extra session of the legislature for May 5 to provide funds for the subsistence and transportation of Vermont troops. The state militia will be mustered on Saturday, May 7, at Brattleboro.

St. Paul Ready to Sail.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The work of transforming the St. Paul into a cruiser has been completed. With the exception of a few stores and a quantity of coal the new auxiliary cruiser is ready to start on her career as an ocean scout and commerce destroyer. Captain Sigsbee said he expected to sail tonight or tomorrow morning.

There's a Reason for This.

BETTER INVESTIGATE BEFORE PURCHASING A CARPET. JUST RECEIVED 40 ROLLS

CHINA AND JAPANESE MATTINGS.

PRICES FROM 15 TO 60 CENTS PER YARD.

A word to prospective buyers of THOMAS and VICTOR BICYCLES. Place your orders now. Both factories are working night and day, and are getting behind with orders. Two or three weeks hence you will probably have to wait thirty days for your wheel. They are positively the best \$45 and \$50 wheels offered this year.

BAHNEY'

WALL PAPER STORE.

The Newest and Latest and Best
Patterns and Colorings in
SPRING WALL PAPERS
are being received daily.

Prices Cheaper Than Ever
Come and See them.

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Wall Paper Store.

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WALL PAPER

One Car Load Gasoline Stoves

Just Received. That's the way we buy them. That's the reason we get jobbing price. And that's the reason we can sell you a stove at about what other dealers have to pay. We belong to no combination and therefore make our own selling price, which is always - - -

SEE US
BY ALL MEANS
BEFORE BUYING
LOWER than the Lowest
The Improved Dangler is at the Top



2 Burner Royal only \$2.98.

FINE ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

We have IT at prices 20 percent lower than city prices. Don't make the mistake of going out of town until you see what we can offer. There is no city store that shows a handsomer or more stylish line of

Couches, Parlor Suites, Odd Chairs,
Divans, Tete Tetes, Rockers, &c.

Fitting the Floor.....

Isn't the most important carpet essential, the fabric and pattern of the floor covering should fit the room and the house.

Our Carpet Trade

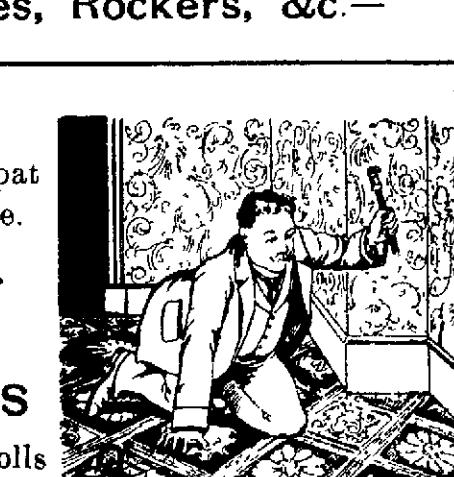
HAS ALMOST DOUBLED THIS YEAR.

There's a Reason for This

BETTER INVESTIGATE BEFORE PURCHASING A CARPET. JUST RECEIVED 40 ROLLS

CHINA AND JAPANESE MATTINGS.

PRICES FROM 15 TO 60 CENTS PER YARD.



IT PAYS TO TRADE AT
Benedict's White Palace!
Come In and We Will Prove It.

STILL AWAIT NEWS FROM OUR FLEET

All Cable Communication Cut Off
From the Philippine Islands.

OFFICIALS EXPECT WORD.

The Government Will Send Troops to Dewey at Manila.

THE GENERALS DECIDED UPON.

The President Will Name Shafter, Lee and Wheeler to Be Major Generals. May Also Name General Woodford. May Send Two or Three Ships to Meet the Oregon on Her Way From Rio Janeiro—China Has Issued Neutral Proclamation—The Cable at Manila Cut by the Spanish on Advice from Madrid—Expect Further Details From Some Vessel in a Day or So of the Great Battle—Word Expected Direct From General Gomez's Camp In Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The day passed without a single word from the American fleet in the Philippines, and in view of the long continued interruption in cable communication the officials are beginning to resign themselves to the belief that they must await for their official news until a boat arrives at Hongkong. This will not necessarily be a naval vessel, for it is not believed that Commodore Dewey, who will be adrift as soon as he can be reached by cable, could have spared any of his ships, even the McCulloch, to carry dispatches before the bombardment. In ordinary times there is plenty of communication by steamers as well as by native vessels between the Philippines and the main land, and the officials will be rather surprised if some news is not coming by this means soon.

If Admiral Dewey wants troops to hold what he may gain in the Philippines, he will be sent as many as he needs directly from San Francisco, and it is very likely that state volunteers will make up the quota. The cabinet talked about this and is only waiting to hear what Commodore Dewey wants.

Meanwhile the plans of the Cuban campaign are being steadily developed and there is no indication of a change of purpose on the part of the military authorities, who are expected to land an expeditionary force in Cuba in a very short time. Admiral Sampson, so far as the navy department knows, is steadily maintaining the blockade of the Cuban coast, and this is not likely to be abandoned for the present, though two or three of his ships may be sent away temporarily to meet the Oregon on her way to Cuba from Rio Janeiro.

While the officials of the navy department naturally feel a warm interest in this race of the magnificent battleship around the continent, they probably feel little anxiety as to the outcome, notwithstanding the current talk of an effort on the part of the Spanish flying squadron to cut off the Oregon. The vessel sailed from Rio, on a course known only to the captain, and the chances of being overtaken on the high seas are very small. Even should the Spanish vessels fall in with her, it is by no means certain, notwithstanding their numbers, that she would be defeated by the combined Spanish force, as her magnificence, armor and ordnance are superior in every respect, size and quality, to those of the Spanish ships.

The proclamation directed against the Spanish residents of the United States, by the state department, has not yet been issued, nor is it certain that it will issue; that probably depending upon the course pursued by the Spanish government in their treatment of American citizens by Spain.

China has issued her neutrality proclamation, so there is now no plan on the Asiatic coast open to the free use of the war vessels of either Spain or the United States. This is rather remarkable in that it marks the first action of this kind on the part of China, which has never before issued a neutrality proclamation, and the naval officers are duly grateful for the consideration shown by the Chinese government in withholding the issue of the decree until informed that the Americans had acquired a base in the Philippine islands.

The army bought a hospital ship to the benefit of the troops going to Cuba. Commissary General Nash was retired, making the fourth commissary general to be retired within as many months. Reports received at the navy department from the Mantonon show that the monitor was roughly handled by the storm while making her way south to Key West from League Island. Her decks were swept and frequent delays were caused by the disarrangement of some of the ship's structure. Through out all however, the propelling machinery worked splendidly.

Wa-hung-ta will soon be gay with uniforms as a result of an order requiring all officers to wear the uniforms of their proper grades.

Adjutant General Corbin had a conference with the president concerning the nominations of major generals and brigadier generals, which will be sent to the senate today. Gen'l. Colby took with him to the White House a full list of those nominations which had been agreed upon by the war department officials. After a 20 minute conference with the president General Corbin returned to the department to make some alterations in the list suggested by the president.

It is understood to have been decided to name General Shafter, who has been designated to lead the army of invasion into Cuba. General Fitzhugh Lee and General Joe Wheeler of Confederate cavalry fame as three of the major gen-

erals. It is regarded as probable that the president may also nominate General Woodford, former minister to Spain, to be a major general.

Concerning the appointments of brigadier generals, it is said to be the purpose of the president, so far as possible, to take the candidates from the ranks of colonels in the regular army. This will disappoint some of the candidates for important commands. The exceptions, if any are made, will be in favor of those states which furnish one or more brigades of troops. In such cases it is believed the president will appoint as brigadier generals officers recommended to him by the governors of the states which the troops come.

The French embassy is the only foreign establishment in Washington which has received official dispatches on the battle of Manila. These came from the French ambassador at Madrid and were drawn from Spanish reports. It was stated from Berlin that the foreign office there had cabled reports to all the German embassies, but the German embassy here had not received a word on the subject. The British, French and German governments have consuls at Manila, but the cable interruption cuts them off from any communication with their government. Who has cut the cable is a source of much speculation. A leading diplomat said circumstances would indicate that the cutting had been done by Spanish officials on instructions from Madrid in order to stop the transmission of further news of the disaster there, and in that way calm the storm of popular indignation at Madrid.

It is thought to have been impossible for Commodore Dewey to have cut the cable, as he was unacquainted with its location, 30 miles seaward, and moreover, there appears to have been no motive for an interruption of cable communication on his part.

Repeated rumors were afloat during the day to the effect that the British embassy had been advised of the fall of Manila just before the cable communication broke. Sir Julian declared that he had absolutely no such information. The Cuban authorities here expect to receive early information direct from the camp of General Gomez, brought by Brigadier General Nunez, who left here about ten days ago and succeeded in landing with a party and making his way to Gomez's camp. The party was a small one, and took along some supplies, but its main purpose was to open communications with Gomez and bring word as to his resources and readiness for an aggressive movement. Officially the Cuban delegation say General Nunez is likely to come out to one of the American warships on its return trip and thence to Key West to make reports to the authorities here.

TO BE AN ADMIRAL.

Commodore Dewey Will Be Promoted In Recognition of His Victory—Resolutions Introduced In House.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Long announces that as soon as the department received an official report from Commodore Dewey confirming the press accounts of his victory in the battle of Manila Commodore Dewey will be made an admiral in recognition of his valor. This will be accomplished immediately by an executive order designating him acting admiral, just as was done in the case of Captain Sampson.

Representative Grout of Vermont introduced the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The intrepidity and skill displayed by Commodore George Dewey in his daring attack upon the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor and its total destruction, covered as it was by the protecting guns of surrounding forts, marks him as the possessor of high qualities as a naval commander.

Resolved, That he ought to be promoted to the rank of admiral, and the president is hereby authorized to nominate him for that rank to the senate, which body is hereby authorized to confirm him in the general laws regulating promotions in the navy to the contrary notwithstanding.

HARRISON GREETS TROOPS.

He Presents a Flag to the Indiana Militia In a Patriotic Speech—Go Free Fair Cuba.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—At Camp Mount, where 5,000 Indiana volunteers are assembled, General Harrison made his first public utterance on the war in presenting flag to Battery A on behalf of society ladies.

Among other things General Harrison said,

"We have, as a nation, towards Cuba, the same high commission which every brave-hearted man has to strike down the ruffian who in his presence beats a woman or child and will not desist. For what, if not for this, does God make a man or nation strong."

"These women send you to the succor of the starving and oppressed women of Cuba. They cannot carry the flag into battle, but they bring it to you who can. And to its significance and glory as the national emblem, they add the beauty of their love and their charge that you bear it in honor and bring it home in triumph."

Excitement at Porto Rico.

BOSTON, May 4.—Among the arrivals at this port were the brig Sceptre, Captain Dexter, and the schooner Bravo, Captain Ervine, both British vessels from St. John, Porto Rico. The captains of both vessels report that the excitement at Porto Rico when they left that city was intense. The old Spanish settlers were strongly on the side of Spain, while the native element was as strongly in favor of independence.

Must Wear Their Uniforms.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Alger has been directed that an amendment made to the army regulations which will require that during time of war all officers of the army and navy shall wear the uniform of their rank at the places where they may be stationed. This change was determined upon at the cabinet meeting.

Want to Enlist In Our Navy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—The United States legation received 2,000 offers of volunteers in American navy, chiefly Greeks. Some declare they will pay their passage in gratitude for American aid in the Greek war of independence.

The Columbia at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., May 4.—The United States cruiser Columbia has arrived in Bar Harbor.

British Warships at Santiago de Cuba.

KINGSTON, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—The British consul at Santiago de Cuba is in jail for killing a Spaniard who was one of a mob which attacked the British consulate. The British cruiser Pearl, now in this harbor, will be joined tomorrow by the cruisers Pallas and Alert. Important cipher dispatches have been sent to London, and radical action is expected for the release of the consul.

No News from Manila.

LONDON, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—Neither the government nor commercial houses can hear a word from Manila. It is confidently believed here that Commodore Dewey has taken possession of the city, but no news of any character can be had until a dispatch boat from the American fleet reaches Hongkong. Dispatches from Hongkong at noon say the break in the cable had not yet been repaired.

A Torpedo Boat Sinks a Gunboat.

KEY WEST, May 4.—[Special.]—The crew of a steamer just in says that the torpedo boat Eagle has sunk a Spanish gunboat. The Eagle was badly damaged. In the beginning of the fight there were ten Spanish boats, but when the cruiser Marblehead hove in sight the Spaniards left in short order. Over one hundred shots were exchanged.

Drove Away a British Yacht.

GIBRALTAR, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—A British yacht has just arrived here from Malaga, Spain, and reports that while there she was mobbed and stoned by the Spaniards. An apology will be demanded.

Attempted Assassination of Sagasta.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[By Associated Press]—A special cable dispatch to the Herald this morning, from Gibraltar, says that it is rumored there that the people of Madrid are in open revolt, and that a state of siege has been proclaimed. One of the rumors states that General Campos, formerly captain-general of Cuba, and Senor Moret, minister of the colonies, have been assassinated, and that an attempt was made on the life of Premier Sagasta. He escaped by taking refuge in the British embassy.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburgh..... R H E
Pittsburg..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 3
Cincinnati..... 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 5 7 3
Batties—Gardner and Schriver; Dwyer and Peitz; Umpires—Swartwood and Wood. Attendance, 1,000.

At Chicago..... R H E
Chicago..... 0 0 0 1 0 7 0 1 9 10 5
Louisville..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 6 1 10 17 5
Batteries—Briggs and Donahue; McGee, Dexter and Wilson; Umpires—Cushman and Heyder. Attendance, 800.

At Washington..... R H E
Washington..... 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 7 10 2
Boston..... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 7 10 2
Batteries—Amole and McGuire; Willis and Yeager; Umpires—Curry and Snyder. Attendance, 1,800.

At Brooklyn..... R H E
Brooklyn..... 3 0 0 1 1 1 2 1 0 11 11 2
Philadelphia..... 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 6 12 4
Batteries—Kennedy and Ryan; Duggible and McFarland; Umpires—Lynch and Connely. Attendance, 1,600.

At Cleveland..... R H E
Cleveland..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 2
St. Louis..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 9 1
Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Hughey and Clements; Umpires—McDonald and O'Day. Attendance, 1,000.

Second game..... R H E
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 8 1
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 8 0
Batteries—McAllister and Zimmer; Sudhoff and Sudgen; Umpires—McDonald and O'Day. Baltimore New York, no game; wet grounds.

League Standing.

W L P C W L P C

Cincinnati..... 11 3 .286 Pittsburg..... 7 8 .467

Baltimore..... 7 2 .778 Phila..... 5 6 .455

Cleveland..... 9 5 .641 Louisville..... 5 10 .335

Boston..... 8 5 .616 New York..... 3 1 .361

Brooklyn..... 6 4 .600 Wash..... 3 8 .275

Chicago..... 7 5 .583 St. Louis..... 2 10 .167

Games Scheduled for Today.

Philadelphia at Baltimore, Washington at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Cincinnati, Louisville at Cleveland, Boston at New York and Chicago at Pittsburgh.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Mansfield..... R H E

Mansfield..... 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 7 1

Dayton..... 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4 7 1

Batteries—Miller and Law; Brown and Greenwell.

At Fort Wayne..... R H E

Fort Wayne..... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 7 3

Springfield..... 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5 9 0

Batteries—Poole and Graffius; Minnehan and Campbell.

At Grand Rapids..... R H E

Grand Rapids..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 8 4

New Castle..... 0 0 0 1 1 7 7 3 19 19 3

Batteries—Altrock, Redman, Sanders and Duran.

At Toledo..... R H E

Toledo..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 7 5

Youngstown..... 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 4 7 5

Batteries—Keenan and Arthur; Bruner and Duran.

Interstate Schedule.

New Castle at Grand Rapids, Youngstown at Toledo; Springfield at Fort Wayne and Dayton at Mansfield.

THE CONSTITUTION.

When the blood is poor;

When more flesh is needed;

When there is weakness

of the throat or lungs.

There is one cure: that is

Scott's Emulsion.

It contains the best cod-

liver oil emulsified, or di-

gested, and combined with

the hypophosphites and

glycerine. It promises more

prompt relief and more last-

ing benefit in these cases than

can be obtained from the

use of any other remedy.

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